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of all remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (post paid,) to the General Agent.

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00. atacial Committee. FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDWARD QUINCY, SANUEL PULL-SAIDS, WESTALL PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsible for the financial economy of the paper, and not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII .-- NO. 18.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the Washington Union.

THE ABOLITION INCENDIARIES.

Those two abolition incendiaries (Giddings and Hale) threw firebrands yesterday into the two houses of Congress. The western abolitionist movpassing in Washington, which brought on a fierce and fiery debate on the part of the and fiery debate on the part of the southern mem-hers—in the course of which, Mr. Giddings was compelled to confess, on the cross-questioning of Mesers. Venable and Harkell, that he had visited the three piratical kidnappers now confined in jail, and offered them counsel. The reply of Mr.

gree. resolution into the Senate, calling for additional laws to compel this city to prevent riots. This also gave rise to a long and excited debate.

No question was taken in either house before

surned. But in the progress of the dis in both houses, some doctrines were uttered which are calculated to startle the friends of the Union. Giddings justified the kidnappers, and contended that though the act was legally forbid-den, it was not morally wrong! Mr. Toombs brought home the practical consequences of this doctrine to the member from Ohio, in a most

impressive manner.
Hale, of the Senate, whilst he was willing to ect the abolitionist, expressed himself willing protect the abolitionist, expressed ninser wining to relax the laws and weaken the protection which is given to the slave property in this district! Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, held the strange doctrine, that while he would not disturb the rights of the slaveholders, he would not cease to discuss those rights! As if Congress ought to discuss, or to protect a right to discuss, a domestic institution of the southern States, with which they had no right to interfere! Why discuss, when they cannot act? Why first by down an abstract principle, which they intend to violate in practice?

Such fanaties as Giddings and Hale are doing nore mischnef than they will be able to atone for Their incessant and impertinent intermeddling with the most delicate question in our social rela-The fiery discussions they are exciting are calculated to pro oke the very riots which they deprecate. Let these madmen forhear, if they value the tranquillity of our country, and the stability of our Union. We conjure them to forbear their maddened, parricidal hand.

The House of Representatives plunged yesterday again into the discussion of the dark subject which distracted them on Thursday. Is not the country satisted, sick, unutterally disgusted with the movements of the abolitionists? Mr. Palfrey read a statement of the threats which are said or imagand by Mr. Giddings to have been aimed at him.
An anonymous letter—some unexplained call at his lodgings-is construed into a spectre in a bush. atic goes to the jail, in the worst possible taste, at a mo ent of great excitment, to give countenance and offer counsel to kidhappers; and because he meets a scowl, or hears a menice, from some off-inded citizen, he takes it for granted hat he is about to be torn in pieces, and his life is

course of Mesers. Patfrey and Giddings yesterday is calculated to fester the wound, and embitter the feelings of Americans. We heard a more favorable representation of the speech of same occasion. He threw, perhaps, too many jests into this grave subject; but he contributed to restore the House to better humor. We are sick, bowever, of the whole subject-utterly disgustedand wish it were forever

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

From the N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The State of Illinois, in adopting a new constitution, has not only rejected negro suffrage, but orbidden any more negroes to come to reside in

This may be the right course to take. The fewer men in any community, not citizens, the better, but that is no reason why we should attempt to break down the barriers of nature, and join to gether two races which God bath put asunder The negro race has its own mission and its own as we have ours. All our efforts to make nded outrages against nature and Providence. If God has ever written his will is black and white, it is in regard to the social and political separation of the Caucassian and Negro

We say this because we feel its touth and its importance—and not from any prejudice against any race or any color. Black has its own beauty and goodness; we fully appreciate all that is worthy in Africa, and her sooty tribes; but that is no reason why we should be in favor of mixing up Africa and America. We would have them, kindness for each other, separated as widely, morally as physically. The races should feel them-selves as far apart as are the shores of the two continents. Our first duty is to our own race our next may be to any portion of humanity, Negro, Hottentot, Bushmun, or Australian.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

If the territory which is to be acquired, be which the Mexican or any other war upon earth becomes light as a feather-a question which s sectional divisions in our counsels—a which may arm brother against brother, nd which may cause this Union to crumble beneath Sir, I allude to the determination of our ern brethren to prevent slavery in that territory, and the assert on that they mean to maintain their rights. Sir, I believe the determination of the South to maintain their rights upon this question is as immovable, as fixed, as that of the North to maintain theirs-more fixed-more immavable, use it acts upon our rights under the Conon. They will tell you that territory acquired common treasure and our common blood, common property of the nation; and that all Subordinate legislation must beware how it treads upon our rights thus guaranteed by the Constit

The above is an extract from a speech of Mr. Berrien of Georgia, recently given in the U. S. Senate, and is but another addition to the already strations of the violent hostility the slaveholding States to the free principles of

A SAMPLE OF WHIGISM.

menting on the result of the late State election in New Hampshire, the Bellows Falls (Vt.)

We trust that henreafter, all there is left of the we trust that heareaner, in thee is ten of the Whig party will be independent enough to stand on their own daughill—letting third-party-ism, hale-ism, Independent-ism, Abolition-ism, Abby Kelly-ism and Temperance-ISMS take their own way which White a posterior to be Water, and Relly-ism and Temperance-ISMS take their own way, while Whigs are content to be Whisa, and to vote as WHIGS!—This making lore to every stranger that comes along, never will build up the Whig party! If stra gers come into our ranks, bid them welcome, so long as they behave well; but unless you would betray your friends, run not after THEM, nor worship the idols which strangers put up!,



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848

NORFOLK COUNTY.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society held DEDHAM, in Temperance Hall.

Edmund Quincy, President of the Society, took he chair at 11 o'clock, A. M. In the absence of the Secretaries, Samuel May,

Je., was appointed Secretary pro tem. marks .pon the position and aspects of the antislavery cause, and pointed out the numerous indica-

Voted, That a committee of five, to nominate offi- millions of the land bow to its bidding. ions of its advance. es for the ensuing year, be appointed. The following were accordingly nominated, and

accepted by the meeting: Richard Clapp, of Dorchester; William Coe, of Dedham; and Ellis Allen, of Medheld.

The following were chosen a Committee on Business :- Samuel May, Jr. of Boston; Joseph R. Engley, of Walpole; Louisa A. Allen, of Dedham; Wm. W. Brown.

The meeting was then further addressed by Samuel May, General Agent of Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, Richard Clapp, Wm. W. Brown, and Edmund Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Artennoon .- Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair, and the Committee on Business reported the following resolutions to the meet-

1. Resolved. That years of experience have confirmed the conviction in our minds, of the truths asserted in the commencement of the anti-slavery enterprise, that American Slavery is a sin against God; a wrong to the slave, a curse to the master, an incalculable evil to all classes in the country, and a

shall overthrow the State or the Church, we rejoice in their downfall as a certain demonstration that the State which is destroyed by the abolition of slathe State which is destroyed by the about the Church lege, very ought to be overthrown; and that the Church lege.

Mr. Palfrey. Do I understand the Chair to Mr. Palfrey.

States Government, and the true character of its laws, are correctly displayed in the fact that it desires to its own citizens, rights and privileges which it.

Mr. Palfrey then again directed the attention of does not dare to deny to the subjects of foreign nations; in proof of which, we point to the different treatment of colored seamen when coming from treatment of colored seamen when coming from foreign ports, from that which the same class of men receive, belonging to the non-slaveholding a member had been menaced from any quarter,

very cause has been steadily onward from the beginning, and the faithful words and deeds of its
viends have never failed of the blessing of God;
and that the perfect triumph and success of the
cause depend alone upon their continued perseverlieved that they had resorted to other more direct

the nominally free States of this Union, save in the found below.

Mr. Venuble said that it was with extreme reluc-

Samuel May, W. W. Brown; and Franklin Williams,

The committee on the nomination of officers reported the following list, which was accepted by the Society, and the persons therein named accordingly elected officers for the ensuing year.

> President. EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham.

Vice Presidents. Richard Clapp, Dorchester. Cornelius Cowing, West Roxbury. Samuel Philbrick, Brookline. Abner Beleher, Wrentham. Ellis Allen, Medfield. Edwin Thompson, East Walpole. William Coe, Medfield. Lawson D. Gray, Walpole. Corresponding Secretary.

Increase S. Smith, Dorchester. Recording Secretary. Anne W. Weston. Treasurer.

William Gregg, Dedham. Executive Committee.

Elias Richards, Weymouth. Louisa A. Allen, Dedham. Hiram W. Blanchard, Dorchester. Joseph R. Engley, Walnote. Eliza H. Taft, Dedham. Mitton M. Bullard, Bellingham. Esther Foord, Dedham. Franklin Williams, Rozbury.

Wendell Phillips then addressed the meeting. He took exception to the third resolution, as incorrect in regard to the difference alleged to be made between foreign and native seamen. Mr. P. then went into a fall exposition of the pro-slavery spirit and policy of the nation. This was an extremely eloquent and stirring speech, second in power and ceauty perhaps to no one that this eloquent speaker ever nttered.

At 6, adjourned to meet at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Evening .- Met according to adjournment, the resident in the Chair, and the audience being quite

The resolutions were again read. S. May, Jr., with leave, withdrew the third resolution, as some

he thought facts, at this time transpiring, tended strongly to confirm the belief that the United States government had treated, and would treat, with respectful attention, a remonstrance from Great Britain on the subject, while a similar remonstrance heir annual meeting on Thursday, April 20th, at from Massachuselle or any other northern State would receive only jeers and insults.

The meeting was then addressed by S. May, Jr., Wm. W. Brown, and Wendell Phillips. 'This speech of Mr. Phillips was overflowing with the facts which Mr. Quincy then addressed the meeting in some he exhibited, showing the keen and subtle search clesiastical, commercial, literary, &c., subjecting all interests to its interest, and making the subservient

> The amount of collections by the Finance Committee was \$9 58, of which \$5,58 was paid to the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

The resolutions, with the exception of the third Medfield; Catharine Spear and Eliza H. Taft, of (withdrawn,) were then adopted, and the Society adjourned.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. SAMUEL MAY, JR., Sec. pro tem.

EXCITING DEBATE IN CONGRESS ... NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! U. S. House of Representatives, April 20. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Palfrey rose to a question of privilege, which he desired to present in the form of a resolution; and he inquired of the Chair, whether he should read it himself, or send it to the clerk's desk to be read.

The Speaker replied, that the gentleman could the the question in any form he might prefer.

Mr. Palirey would then present the matter it the form of a preamble and resolution, which he rend as follows: Whereas, common report has represented to

members of this House, that a lawless mob las

calculable evil to all classes in the country, and a fearful calamity to the human race; that immediate emancipation is the duty of the master, and the right of the slave; and that nothing but a rigid adherence to principle, and an uncompromising warfare against slavery, in Church and in State, will accomplish our object.

2. Resolved, That the mission of the anti-slavery referred to; that said committee have power to referred to the total that the referred to the total that the said that the said

movement is not the destruction of the State or the gend for persons and papers; and to report facts, Church, but God-appointed for the destruction of with their opinion as to whether any legi-lation Chattel Slavery; and if the ab-lition of slavery that they further have leave to sit during the sessions of this House. The Speaker said that there was no authority

that cannot endure anti-slavery truth, is not the true
Church.

Mr. Palfrey. Do I understand the Chair to decide that a case relating to the protection, the personal safety of a member of this House, is not a question of writing of writing of the constitution of the

States of this Union.

4 Resolved, That the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause has been steadily onward from the betinning, and the faithful.

ance and uncompromising earnestness; for if these be not wanting, all things needful else will assuredly had seen a vessel coming to this city for that purbe added.

5. Resolved, That no earthly hope remains for hanged as high as Haman. He read an amendment which he should offer, and which will be

dissolution of the Union, and the institution of a new government, based upon the unchangeable principles of justice and hamanity.

The meeting was then addressed by John S. Ja-The meeting was then addressed by John S. Jacobs, once a slave in North Carolina, who gave an
animated and interesting representation of the effects
of slavery upon the character of the slaves themselves, in making them fraudulent and deceptive.

He was followed, in support of the resolutions, by
the slaves ought to run away, and that if their master street them. famuel May, W. W. Brown, and Franklin Williams, f Roxbury.

H. W. Blanchard, of Dorchester, Mr. Curtis, of subject, and found that he will had be a right to kill his master, and that he will had him as a clever fellow. He had examined the law of Ohio on this subject, and found that the H. W. Blanchard, of Dorchester, Mr. Curtis, of Needham, and S. May, Jr., were appointed a Committee on Finance.

subject, and found that the law there, as every where, would punish as murder the killing a man white on Finance. spoke at length, and with much ardor, upon the fanaticism and hypocrisy which dictated the

fanaticism and course of the abolitionists. Mr. Giddings wished to say that he went to the jail to see the captain, and stated that he had brought with him a gentle nan who would serve as

ol for him and the other man associated with counsel for him and the other man associated with him. That was said in the presence of many per-

Mr. Gayle. Did the member go there to be rewarded by the slaves, or from the promptings of homanity?

Mr. Venable continued. He did not desire to Mr. Venable continued. He did not desire to pursue the gentleman from Obio with any feeling of malevolence; but had the gentleman's sympathy ever flowed for cases of real and sucritorious suffering from the oppressor's hand? The case was not known of his pity. But there were men at the North above the influence of this vile fauaticism, and firm supporters of those principles of compre mise in the Constitution which could not yield to circumstances. He said these provisions of the Constitution could not be amended, but by nonimous consent of the States. It did not become any Northern man to lecture the South on the dis-position to dissolve the Union—referring to the declaration of Jusiah Quincy, upon the acquisition of Louisians, and of Mr. Adams and others, upon the annexation of Texas. The South did not mean to give up any of their rights under the compromises of the Constitution. They would defend them all with their lives. They had no favors to ask on this question. He was for investigation, and would submit an amendment to the resolution, that the committee shall consist of nine members, and be elected by ballot.

Mr. Haskell (interposing and Mr. V. giving way) desired to ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Gid-dings] whether he justified these slaves in their ttempt to escape.

Mr. Giddings said it was due to the House and to the world, that he should make a frank state-ment. He had no hesitation in answering the question. He held with our fathers, that all men question. He held with our fathers, that all men were born free and equal, and were entitled to protection in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The feeling that mankind, as coming from the Creator's hand, are all equal, he had ever been taught by his fathers. Unlike the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Venable,] he boasted not of his fathers fighting for liberty; but let those who assail me, first take care to set themselves right.

[Many cries of order, and some confusion here interrupted the gentleman from Ohio.]

when it was alleged that a member has been men-aced by persons out of the House for an alleged participation in a criminal offence against the civil law, whether it was in order for the gentleman from Tennessee to put a question to that member as to the justifiableness of the act?

He abilited to the retribution inflicted by Decatur upon those oppressors of our people in Algiers, as a most righteous retribution—a cause in which he would have shed his blood freely; for he held that every man, when he is assailed, and power is not know that the remarks which have been made brought to bear against his inalienable rights, should defend those rights to the utmost. Coming in this way down to the question of the gentleman from Tenuesage, he said, that when the slaves of the Senator from New Hamphice have been leave of the Senator from New Hamphice have been leave of the senator from New Hamphice have been early the slaves. should defend those rights to the utmost. Coming in this way down to the question of the gentleman from Tennessee, he said, that when the slaves of the Senator from New Hampshire have leave to the District of Columbia felt the chains of their introduce his bill? bondage bearing heavily upon them, (he stated it before God and the world,) that they possessed the

ny thieves in the case. Mr. Haskell. The men, then.

insert "nine"; and insert after the word 'appointed, 'of these crimes, or those who contribute to them, the words 'by ballot'; also, insert after the words without a denunciation of the cause that excited referred to, the following, viz: and that said that indignation. I cannot but trust that I do not committee be instructed to inquire into, and report stand alone in these views.

could not be allowed to repose in their quiet homes, and be secure from those incendiary attempts which lately seemed to have been supported by the influence of members of Congress—if they permitted the fcontinuance of the sessions of this body in their midst, they were worthy of the manacles with which the felous of their midst, by preventing any of your sea going markly to be preventing any of your sea going markly to make it in the felous of their midst, they were worthy of the manacles with which the felous of their midst, they preventing any of your sea going markly to make the result of the manacles with which the felous of their midst.

District of Columbia—making any city, town, or corporate place, liable for injuries done by mobs.

Mr. Hale.—I wish to make a single remark, in order to call the attention of the Senate to the necessity of adopting the legislation proposed by this bill. The bill itself is nearly an abstract of a similar law now in force in the adjoining State of Maryland, and also in many other States in the Union. The necessity for the passage of the bill, will be apparent to the Senate, from facts which are probably notorious to every member of the Abably notorious to every member of the Within the present week, large and rotous Mr. Calhoun.—Better reject it. I trust we will body. Within the present week, large and ratous assemblages of the people have taken place in the District, and have not only threatened to carry into execution schemes utterly subversive to all law, with respect to the rights of property, but have actually an expect to the rights of property, but have actually an expectation of the suggestion. After the property of the suggestion of the suggestion of the people have taken place in the meet it directly, and reject it. I trust we will meet it directly, and reject it. I trust we will meet it directly, and reject it. I trust we will meet it directly, and reject it. I trust we will meet it directly, and reject it. I trust we will meet it directly, and reject it. by men of station in society, whose character might have led us to suppose that they would have taken a different course, and given wiser counsels to those whom they addressed. It seems to use that we have approached a time, when the decision is to be made in this Capitol, whether nob law or Constitutional law is to reign paramount. The bill which I now propose to introduce, simply makes any city, town, or incorporated place within the District, liable for all injuries done to property by riotous or immultuous assemblages.

Mr. Housten, of Delaware, desired to inquire siderations of the character alluded to by the hon- of listening to his inaugural speech: and in it he from Tennessee to put a question to that member us to the justifiableness of the net?

The Speaker replied, that the gentleman was not compelled to answer.

Mr. Giddings. The gentleman puts a question to me. If the 'dough-faces' will only keep cool, we may have a pretty fight. He would answer the question. He held, with the fathers of 1776, to the principles defended at Yorktown, and on which this government itself was based—that all men are free and equal; and whoever intrudes between God and me, and attempts to rob me of either of these my inalienable rights, so far as God has bestowed upon me the power, I will resist, and say to him he must not do it. I hold that every man cones into the world with this right. He allanded to the retribution infleted by Decaute upon those oppressors of our people in Algiers, as

Mr. Calhoun,-What is the bill?

before God and the world,) that they possessed the right to free themselves.

Mr. Haskell. I am satisfied. Inasmuch as the gentleman justifies the shaves, I desire now also to know whether he justifies the thieves?

Mr. Calhonn,—I suppose no Senator can mistake the object of this bill, and the occurrence which has led to is introduction. Sir, it seems that gentlemen have at last come to believe that the Southern people and Southern members have last all sensibility or feeling on this subject. lost all sensibility or feeling on this subject, know to what this leads. I have known for Mr. Haskell. The men, then.

Mr. Giddings. The gentleman may be assured dozen years to what all this is tending. When this subject was first agitated, I said to my friends, that I do not come here with any disposition to this subject was first agitated, I said to my friends, suppress or disguise a single sentiment. Where there is but one question that can destroy this laws are enforced, I would say that men should Union and our institutions, and that is, this very obey them. We are not permitted to interfere with slave question, for I choose to speak of it directly, the rights of citizens here, because of our alle- I said further, that if the thing be permitted to go giance to the government.

Mr. Venable resumed, sending to the clerk's table if it were allowed to proceed to a certain point, it Mr. Venance resumed, sending to the cark's state the following amendment, which he had before the discovering now as a modification the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Haskell,] which was read as follows:

Strike out the word 'five,' in the resolution, and just indignation of our people against perpetrators of these crimes or those who contribute to them.

committee he instructed to inquire into, and report to this House, whether any member or members of this House, whether any member or members of this House were instrumental in procuring the salves who were recently decoyed from their owners in this District, to leave their owners; and whether the said members of this House have not been guilty offelony in attempting, or aiding in an attempt, to kidnap slaves?

Mr. V. then gave way for

Mr. Toombs, who objected to dignifying the resolution by admitting that the matter involved a question of privilege. He denied the ground assembly a subject. The denied the ground assembly and the processing the referred will reject it, and that if anything be referred. resolution by admitting that the matter involved a question of privilege. He denied the ground assumed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. J. R. Ingersoll.) He held that our rights were better defined under the Constitution than were the rights of British subjects and members of Parliament under their most extravagant and oppressive claims of privilege. He stood here (if reports were true) the defender of the rights of the moballuded to. Until Congress should pass laws bearing upon the case, the threats of the mob could not be interfered with. He showed that the Speaker, in his decision, claimed the benefit of a most opbe interfered with. He showed that the Speaker, in his decision, claimed the benefit of a most oppressive precedent, which did not apply to the case. The Constitution was our chart, and not the precedents of the British Parliament. He was ready to meet this question at any time. He was ready to stand by the people of this District with physical force, if necessary.

He told the people of this district, that if they caused this state of things, by violating the provisions of the Constitution and the act of Congress of this body in their midst, they were worthy of the manacles with which the felons of their prisons were bound.

U. S. Senate, April 20.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF CLUMBIA.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Hale asked leave to introduce a bill for the protection of property in the District of Columbia—making any city, town, or corporate place, liable for injuries done by mobs.

tually carried these threats into execution, after having been addressed, upheld and countenanced Mr. Calhoun.—I would greatly prefer to meet

bill which I now propose to introduce, simply makes any city, town, or incorporated place within the District, liable for all injuries done to properly by ritous or tumulinous assemblages. Whether any further legislation on the part of Congress will be necessary, time will determine. But I may be permitted to say, that at the present moment, we present a singular spectacle to the people of this country, and to the world. The votes of congratulation which this Senate sent across the Atlantic to the people of France on their deliverance from thraidom, have hardly ceased, when the uppermacy of mobilaw, and the destruction of the freedom of the press, are threatened in this Capital of the Union. Without further remark, I move that this bail be referred to the Committee on the Judicary.

Mr. Bagby.—I rise for the purpose of giving no tice that whenever that bill shall be reported by the committee, if it ever should be—I shail propose to amend it by a section providing a sufficient penalty for the crime of kidnapping in this District. I was struck by a remark made by the Senator from New Hampshire. He adverts to the rejoicing of the people of this country at the events now in progress in Europe, and thence infers that the slaves of this country are to be permitted to cut the throats of their masters. I shall certainly, Sir, attend to this subject.

Air. Hale.—To avoid misapprehension, I purposely abstained from saying a word in regard to anything that might even be supposed to lie head of the country are to be permitted to cut the throats of their masters. I shall certainly, Sir, attend to this subject.

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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATS

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

IJ'Yes' it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ascent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinar; and thirdly, the laws of God, delivered from Sinar; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial impority in the slave representation over that of the tree people; in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PER PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, —John Quincy Adams.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 904.

of listening to his inaugural speech: and in it he wisely and patriotically asserted a principle, of which I approved at the time, which I still admire, and which has a close affinity to the question so auddenly presented to this body. Martin Van Buren dared to declare, in his imagural speech, that though it was his opinion—and it certainly is not mine—that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, yet he conceived that the act could not be done without the most odious and unpardonable breach of faith towards the slave States at the confederacy, and especially Maryland and Virginia. This declaration, not altogether unexpected, gave temporary quiet and satisfaction to the South. I had thought, until recently, that there were very few men in the til recently, that there were very few men in the republic, claiming anything like a prominent standing among their fellow-citizens, who entertained a different opinion from that this expressed, or who, if entertaining it, would undertake to express it in the national councils of this republic. But the abolition movement has not been quite so successful as some desired it to be; and now we see plain in-dications that individuals—for I cannot conscientiously call them gentlemen—asserting themselves to be champions of freedom, have resolved to carry to be champions of freedom, have resolved to carry into execution a scheme, an attempt to remove, by any means whatever, all the slaves now within this District; so that those who have been in the habit of retaining slaves in their possession, will be discouraged from bringing others here; and that citizens who may be reafter settle here will, of course, on the principle of obvious pecuniary policy, decline bringing such property with them; and that thus, in this covert and institious manner, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia may be lition of slavery in the District of Columbia may be

The attempt to legislate directly upon this subect in the national councils is at war with the conject in the national councils is at war with the constitution, repugnant to all principles of good faith, and violative of all sentiments of patriotism. With whomsoever it originates, this movement, made directly or indirectly, within Congress or out of it, which has been so justly denounced by my colleague, is simply a nefarious attempt to commit grand larceny upon the owners of slaves in this District. Lundertake to say that there is not a man who has given his countempre to this transman who has given his countenance to this transaction in any shape, who is not capable of commit-ting grand larceny; or, if he happened to be a hero, (as such men are not,) of perpetrating high way robbery on any of the roads of this Union-He is not a gentleman. He would not be countenanced by any respectable person any where. He is amenable to the law. I go further—and I dare say my sentiments will meet the approbation of many even who do not live in slave States—and I naintain, that when the arm of the law is too short maintain, that when the arm of the law is too short to reach such a criminal, he may be justly punished by a sovereignty not known to the law. Such proceedings have taken place, and there are circumstances which not only instigate, but justify such acts. I am informed upon evidence on which I rely, that this very movement out of which the bill originates, has been instigated and sanctioned by persons in high station. It is even rumored, and it is believed by many—I am sorry, for the honor of this body, to say so—that a Senator of the United States is concerned in the movement. Cernin it is, that a member of another body, meeting min it is, that a member of another body, meeting in a certain hall not for distant, was yesterday morning engaged in certain reprehensible contriv-naces, and that, but for his abject flight from the place of his infamous intrigues, he would have been justly punished—not by the mob, but by high-spirited citizens, convened for the purpose of vin-dicating their rights thus unjustly assailed. Why is it that this question is continually agi tated in the Senate of the United States?-that it

is kept here as the subject of perpetual discussion?

Is it simply that gentlemen wish to be popular at home? I suppose so. Is it because of their peculiar sympathics for that portion of the population which constitutes slavery as recognized in the ain popularity? Is it to gain high station? Is it to keep up a local excitement in some portions of the North, with the view of obtaining political ele-But I care not for the motives of such acts. Tundertake to say, that in no country where the principles of honesty are respected, would such a ennes of noisely are respected, would such a movement as that now attempted be promoted, or even countenanced for a moment. I feel bound on this occasion to say, that the bill proposed could not have any good object. What does it declare? It declares that any attempt on the part of the people of this District, through the only means which ple of this District, inrough the only they may have in their power, to protect their property, and prevent it from being taken from them either by stealth or open robbery, shall subject them to be mulcted in heavy pecuniary dampets them to be mulcted in heavy pecuniary dampets. my occurrence similar to that which has recently disgraced the District, should happen, and the good people of the District should assemble and proceed to the vessel in which their property had been placed, and the captain of which had become the agent in the nefarious transaction, and sho and there dare to use the only means to prevent that vessel from sailing, and their property from being taken away before their eyes, they would be ocompelled to pay heavy pecuniary damages. It is a bill, then, obviously intended to cover and protect negro stealing. It is a bill for the encouragement and immunity of robbery! That is its true character; and whatever opinion the gentleman's self-sufficiency may induce him to entertain of his own conduct on this occasion, I only tell him now the judgment which every honest man will pronounce upon it. If the object of the Senator was as I have described it, and as is apparent on the face of the bill, he is as guilty as if he had committed highway robbery. I regret that I am obliged to use harsh terms, but they are true. The Senator from Carolina asserted, with great truth, that the time had come when the South should not only let her voice be heard, but disclose to all her enemies that she not only knows her rights, but 'knowing, dare maintain them'—maintain them by all constitutional means—by all legal expedients—if necessary, by bloodshed. The Senator from New Hampshire is evidently attempting to get up a sort of civil war in the country, and is evown conduct on this occasion, I only tell him now from New Hampshire is evidently attempting to get up a sort of civil war in the country, and is evidently filled with the spirit of insurrection and incendiarism. He may bring about a result which will end in the spilling of human blood. I say to him, however, let him come forward boldly, and take the proper responsibility. Let him say, 'now I am ready to do battle in behalf of the liberties of my friends, the blacks, the slaves of the District of Columbia,' Let him buckle on his armor—let him ungleath his award, and at once commence. the contest, and I have no doubt he will have a fair opportunity of shedding his blood in this holy cause on the served soil of the District of Columbia. If he is really in earnest, he is bound, as a bia. If he is really in earnest, he is bound, as a conscientious man, to pursue this course, which cannot be persevered in without all those awful scenes of bloodshed and desolation, long anticipated by good men in every part of this republic. When, I ask, was it that southern men ever undertook to invade the quiet and happiness of the North? I hope I may be pardoned in making this suggestion. I do not wish to institute any inviding confidence in the good sense, the virtuous patriotism, and regard for the rights of property, of my northern brethren; and I believe that there are many of them, of both parties, who are perfectly sound upon this question, and who will conderna the act of tois morning. The South has been forbearing. She has exercised more than complaisance—more than forbearance. But when, I ask, has any southern man, occupying a seat in either

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liberty. Wendell Phil ed to listen to h sistible eloquene would rank amo is now 8 1-9 o' makes ng all he look upon this ject, and to min stricken slave. Perhaps the is the DOLL to hall; and at ti ing children no less admiring hildren playm land, standing warm and lovis

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delightful scene erful sermon in city, than all the from its pulpits ing still. It is 9 hanging on his ! round of applaus rith that of Amfindignation an poerite-and friends of liberty ion of this nation epublic. He is Daniel Webster, of the Constitu man will long c if he is, in respe

You would lar huddled good no form is become there is great in front, the peo-ger to hear Phill gerly turning her good and beautif of all other attr tractive. But h in the ball does ? bildren, sitting

cating ice cream party, and each cold, iey luxury editor of the Bl eyeing the speak Pillsbury, Samuelfriends. There, Now the hall in on the glorious h

the piano, does, i weet sounds. nd piano, as if it l love these awe every heart in th dies of Worceste reckless, haravery is the soul icate and beau livine in self-forg

House of Congress, attempted to interfere with any local interests in the North?

All must see that the course of the Senator from New Hampshire is calculated to embroil the confederacy—to put in peril our free institutions—to jeopardize that Union which our forefither established and which every pure paatitutions—to jeopardize that Union which our forefathers established, and which every pure patriot throughout the country desires shall be perpetuated. Can any man be a patriot who pursues such a course? Is he an enlightened friend of freedom, or even a judicious friend of those with whom he affects to sympathize, who adopts such a course? Who does not know that such men are practically the worst enemies of the slaws? I do not besseeh the zentleman to stop, but if he persecourse? Who does not know assume? I do not be seech the gentleman to stop, but if he persevers, he will awaken indignation everywhere, and it cannot be that enlightened men, who conscientionsly belong to the faction at the North, of which he is understood to be the head, can sanction or approve everything that he may do under the influence of excitement, in this body. I will close by saying, that if he really wishes glory, and to be regarded as the great liberator of the blacks—if he wishes to be particularly distinguished in this cause of emancipation, as it is called—let him, instead of remaining here in the Senate of the United States, or instead of secreting himself in some dark corner of New Hampshire, where he may dark corner of New Hampshire, where he may dark corner of New Hampshire, where he may possibly escape the just indignation of good menthroughout this republic—let him visit the good State of Mississippi, in which I have the honor to reside, and no doubt he will be received with such shouts of joy as have rarely marked the reception of any individual in this day and generation. I invite him there, and will tell him beforehand, in all lonesty, that he could not so the miles involved. honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the in-terior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest, with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the

Mr. Hale,-I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, though I did not exactly anticipate this discussion, yet I do not regret it. Before the honorable Senator Mississippi has said that it has been asserted, and he thinks on good authority, that a Senator of the United States connived at this kidnapping of slaves, I ask him if he refers to me?

Mr. Foote.—I did.
Mr. Hale.—I take occasion then to say, that the statement that I have given the slightest counte-nance to the procedure is entirely without the least foundation in truth. I have had nothing to do

foundation in truth. I have had nothing to do with the occurrence, directly or indirectly, and I demand of the honorable Senator to state the ground upon which he has made the allegation.

Mr. Foote.—It has been stated to me, and I certainly believed it; and believing it, I denounced it. I did not make the charge directly. My remarks were hypothetical. I am glad to hear the Senator say that he has had no connexion with the movement; but whether he had or not, some of his brethren in the great cause in which he was engaged, no doubt had much to do with it.

Mr. Hale.—The sneer of the gentleman does not affect me. I recognize every member of the lu-

Mr. Hale.—The sneer of the gentleman does not affect me. I recognize every member of the human family as a brother; and if it was done by human family as a brother; man family as a brother: and if it was done by human beings, it was done by my brethren. Once for
all, I interly deny, either by counsel, by silence, or
by speech, or in any way or manner, having any
knowledge, cognizance, or suspicion of what was
done, or might be done, until I heard of this occurrence as other senators have heard of it. And I
challenge any one, who entertains a different opinion, to the proof, here, now, and forever. I go farther than that, I never have counselled, advised, or
aided in any way, and, with my present impressions, I never shall counsel, advise, or aid in any
way, any eneroachment upon the Constitution. in way, any encroachment upon the Constitution, i way, any encroachment upon the Constitution, in any of its provisions or compromises. If the Constitution be not broad enough for the protection that I claim, I will go without it. I trust that on this subject I have been sufficiently understood. I general and particular, not only cogni-out all knowledge of any such movements. Whilst I am up, let me call the attention of the Senate to the case of a man whom I am proud here and elsewhere to call my friend—the editor of the 'National Era.' This gentleman, in a card published in the 'National Intelligencer' of this day,

[Mr. Hale here read a card published in the Na-tional Intelligencer, from the editor of the National Era, which disclaims any knowledge of or connexion whatever with the circumstances in regard to the late abduction of the slaves.]

Mr. Calhoun, (in his seat.) Does he make any denunciation of the robbery?

Mr. Hale. He had quite enough to do in defending himself; and it was no part of his duty to de-

unce others. Mr. Calhoun, (in his seat.) I understand that. Mr. Hale. I appeal to the sense of justice of the Senate, and ask what justification there can be for assail ing the character and property of a man who knew no more of this occurrence than any of its mem-bers? I appeal to the Hon. Senator, who spoke so eloquently of the high and chivalric ideas of right which are understood in his section of the

Mr. Foote-I ask the Senator-and I beg to retening to his answer—in the circumstances of the case, evidently known to him, does he suppose that occurrence could have taken place without extensive countenance and aid from men of standing in this District, whether members of Congress

Mr. Hale .- I have no doubt that those persons could not have got away without some aid. It is enough that I have disclaimed all knowledge of it. I thought that when the honorable Senator was speaking, more than twenty millions of people were listening. He invites me to visit the State of Mississippi, and kindly informs me that he would be one of those who would act the assassin, and put an end to my career. He would aid in bring-ing me to public execution—no, death by a mob. Well, in return for his hospitable invitation, I can only express the desire that he would penetrate in to some of the dark corners of New Hampshire, and if he do, I am much mistaken if he would not find that the people in that benighted region would be very happy to listen to his arguments, and en-gage in an intellectual conflict, with him, in which the truth might be elicited. I think, however, that the truth might be elicited. I think, however, that the announcement which the honorable Senator has made on this floor, of the fate which awaits so humble an individual as myself in the State of Mississippi, must convince every one of the propriety of the high eulogium which he pronounced upon her the other day, when he spoke of the high position which the ceruisid among the States. position which she occupied among the States of this confederacy. But enough of this personal

matter.
I think, if I did not misunderstand the honoraprised at the temerity of the Senator from New Hampshire in introducing this bill. Let me ask, what is this bill? What is this incendiary bill that has elicited such a torrent of invective? Has it been manufactured by some 'fanatical abolition-ist?' Why, it is copied, almost verbatim, from a law on the statute book, which has been in operation for years, in the neighboring State of Maryland. It has no allusion, directly or indirectly, to the subject of slavery. Yet I am accused of throwing it as a firebrand, and in order to make war upon the institutions of the South !—How? In God's name, is it come to this, that the American Senate, and in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the rights of property cannot be named, advocates of slavery are in arms, and ex but the advocates of slavery are in arms, and ex-claim that war is made upon their institutions, be-cause it is attempted to cast the protection of the law around the property of an American citizen who appeals to an American Senate! It has long been held by you, that your peculiar institution is not compatible with the right of speech; but if it he also incompatible with the sufgrantle of the not compatible with the right of speech; but if it be also incompatible with the safeguards of the Constitution being thrown around the property of American citizens, let the country know it! If that is to be the principle of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land that there is an institution so omnipotent, so almighty, that even the agered rights of life and property must bow down before it!

Do not let it be said that I have introduced this subject. I have simply asked that the provisions!

subject. I have simply asked that the provisions of the common law—the clearest dictales of jus-tice, shall be extended and exercised for the pro-tection of the property of citizens of this District; and yet, the honorable Senator from South Caro-

and yet, the nonorante Senator from South Carolina is shocked at my temerity!

Mr. Butler. Allow me to ask one question with perfect good temper. The Senator is discussing the subject with some feeling; but I ask him whether he would vote for a bill, properly drawn, inflicting punishment on persons inveigling slaves from the District of Columbia?

Mr. Hale. Certainy not, and why? Because I do not believe that slavery should exist here.

Mr. Calhoun—(in his seat.) It wishes to arm the robbers, and disarm the people of the District.

Mr. Hale. The honorable Senator is alarmed at my temerity—

Mr. Calhoun—(in his seat.) I did not use the word, but did not think it worth while to correct the Senator.

Mr. Hale. The Senator did not use that term?

Mr. Calhoun. No. I said brazen, or something like that.

Mr. Hale. The meaning was the same—It was brazen, then, that I should introduce a bill for the protection of property in this District—a bill perfectly harmless, but which he construed into an attack upon the institutions of the South. I ask the Senator and the country wherein consists the temerity? I suppose it consists in the section of the country from which it comes. He says that we seem to think that the South has lost all feeling. Ah! there is the temerity. The bill comes from the wrong side of a certain parallel! Why, did the honorable Senator from South Carolina imagine that we of the North, with our faces bowed down to the earth, and with our backs to the sun, had received the lash so long that we dared not look up? Did he suppose that we dared not look up? Did he supp

that the protection of the law should be thrown around property in the District to which we come to legislate?

I desire no war upon the institution of slavery, in the sense in which the Senator understands the term. I will never be a party to any encroachments upon rights guarantied by the constitution and the law—not at all. I wish no war but a war of reason—of persuasion—of argument; a war that should look to convincing the undersanding, subduing the affections, and moving the sympathies of the least. That is the only war in which I would engage. But it is said that the time has corne—that the crisis has come, and that the South must meet it. In all candor and honesty, then, let me say that there could not be a better platform on which to meet the question than that presented by the principles of this bill. There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country. Let the free North be told that their craven representatives on the floor of the Senate are not at liberty even to claim the protection of the rights of property! The right of speech was scriffeed long ago.

But now is it to be proclaimed that we cannot even introduce a bill looking to the execution of the plainest provisions of the constitution, and the clearest principles of justice for the protection of personal rights, because gentlemen choose to construe it into an attack upon that particular institution?

I ask again, what is it that has produced this strife, called up these demunications, excited all this invective which has been poured upon me, as if I were guilty of all the crimes in the decalogue? I call upon the Senate and the country to take not play the play that the crimes in the decalogue? I call upon the Senate and the country to take the play the play

I call upon the Senate and the country to take notice of it. I ask, on what do gentlemen of the South rely for the protection of any institutions on which they place any value? It will be answered, upon the constitution and the law. Well, then, if the safeguards of the constitution are rendered inadequate to the protection of one species of property, how can it be supposed that there will be protection for any? It is because I desire to maintain in all their etrength and utility the safeguards of the constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the protection of property in this District. And here let me tell the Senator from Alabama, that he will have my full co-operation in any measure to prevent kidnapping. I shall expect him to redeem his pledge. Again; I am shocked to hear the fonorable Senator from South Carolina denounce this bill as a measure calculated to repress those citizens from the expression of their just indignation.

In the Congress of the United States has any justication whatever over the subject? They have held that any attempt, directly or indirectly, to effect abolition, or to encourage abolition, by consultance, it will the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Mr. Hale.—Will the Senator allow me to inquire if he can point out a single instance in which I have made any aggression upon the rights of property in the South?

Mr. Foote.—That is the very thing I am about on the will have my full co-operation in any measure to prevent kidnapping. I shall expect him to redeen his pledge. Again; I am shocked to hear the honorable Senator from South Carolina described in the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Mr. Hale.—Will the Senator allow me to inquire if he can point out a single instance in which I have made any aggression upon the rights of property in the South?

Mr. Foote.—That is the very thing I am about of not conceur with him are 'cravens,' he uses landed that the spirit and the constitution.

In the total that any attempt, directly or indirectly, to effect abolition, or t call upon the Senate and the country to take risdiction whatever over the subject? The

explain. I said no such thing. But I will take this occasion to say, that I would just as soon argue with a maniac from bedlam, as with the Senator from New Hampshire, on this subject.

Several Senators. 'Order—order.' I all to re-echo the flerce, tanalical, and factions declarations of the Senator, are 'cravens' in hear and deficient in any of the noble sentiments whice characterize high-spirited republicans.

Mr. Hale.—I did not use such language

Mr. Foote.—Did the Senator not use the wor

Several Senators. 'Order—order.'

Mr. Foote.—Did the Senator not use the word 'craven?'

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Mr. Foote.—Did the Senator not use the word 'craven?'

his reason.

Mr. Hale. It is an extremely novel mode of terminating a controversy, by charitably throwing earth, with our backs to the sun, and submitted to the mantle of manical irresponsibility over one's the lash so long that we dared not look up!

Mr. Foote.—The declarations of the Senator puts words into my mouth which I never used. I did not say that the owners had no property in their slaves. the mantle of maniacal irresponsibility over one's autagonist! But the honorable Senator puts words into my mouth which I never used. I did not say that the owners had no property in their slaves. I said that the institution exists; but I have not given any opinion upon the point to which the Senator has alluded. I have never said anything from which the sentiment which he imputes to me could be inferred. It does not become me, I know, to measure arms with the honorable Senator from South Carolina, more particularly since he has been so magnanimous as to give notice that he will not condescend to argue with me. But there is more than one man in this country, who has, whether justly or unjustly, long since arrived at the conclusion, that if I am a maniac on the subject of slavery, I am not a monomaniac, for I am not alone in my madness. But, sir, I am not responsible in my madness. But, sir, I am not responsible here or elsewhere for the excitement that has folhere or elsewhere for the excitement that has followed the introduction of this subject. I intended simply to give notice of a bill calculated to meet the exigency. The honorable Senator from Florida calls upon me for proof of the necessity for this legislation, and says that no violence has been committed in this District. I don't know what he openly avowed, as the Senator from New Hamp-

cept the running away with some negroes.

Mr. Hale. Well, I believe that some hundreds Mr. Hale. Well, I believe that some hundreds of individuals assembled in front of a printing office in this city, and assailed the building with missiles, obliging the persons engaged in their usual employment to abandon their legal occupation. If that does not come up to the gentleman's definition of violence, I do not know what does. I was desirons of introducing this subject without an appeal to any matters which might be supposed to lie behind. I believe that these matters have nothing to do with the subject under consideration. But other gentlemen have chosen to give this subject a different direction. Now, in the bill which I have hald then have had the conduct, and he shuns the responsibility. When we charge upon him that he threction. Now, in the oill which I have had the tohonor to introduce, the provisions are almost identical with the law which has been in existence in
many of the States, and is now on the statute-book
of Maryland. To its enactment here, exception
has been taken; and I am quite willing that the
country should know the grounds on which opposition is made. If the subject be painful, it has not
the statute books of most of the States of this conton is made. tion is made. If the subject be paintiff, it has not been made so by me. As to the threats which have been made of bloodshed and assussination, I as are perfectly demented, or do not know the na can only say there have been sacrifices already, and there may be other victims, until the minds of which have actuated the Senator. Will be under-

is an enemy to the constitution of his country—an enemy of one of the institutions of his country, which is solemnly guaranteed by the organic law of the land; and in so far, he is a lawless person. I am sure, if he would go to the State of Missis-

thing about the paper to which reference has been made. It has been sent to me, as to other Senamade. It has been sent to me, as to other Sena-tors, during the winter; but I always refrain from calls violence.

Shire seems very plainly to indicate, that he has Mr. Westcott. There has been no violence, exapproved of this late attempt to steal the slaves from this District. But the publication of such paper has tended to encourage such movements.

Mr. Hale.—When did I avow that I approved of

and there may be other victims, until the minds of all shall be awakened to the conviction that the constitution was made as well for the preservation of the freedom of discussion, as for the protection of the slave-owner.

Mr. Westcott. I should like to know of the Senator from New Hampshire, if he can say that any non-slaveholding State in this Union has passed a new law law which in case of the adduction of a slave law law which in case of the adduction of a slave law law which in case of the adduction of a slave law law law has been added to the conviction that the introduced the bill for the purpose of covering and protecting that are and proposed in this introduced the bill for the purpose of covering and protecting that are and proposed in the constitution was made as well for the preservation of the from the District, in opposition to the consent of the row many law law and the same and the constitution was made as well for the preservation of the from the District, in opposition to the consent of the row many law and the constitution was made as well for the preservation of the slave-owner.

Mr. Westcott. I should like to know of the Senator. Will be undertake to assert that we would have ever heard of such a bill, if these slaves had not been abducted the slave to a such a bill, if these slaves had not been abducted the slave that the transfer of the constitution was made as well for the preservation of the constitution of the const non-slaveholding State in this Union has passed a law by which, in case of the abduction of a slave by an abolition mob, the county or town is to be made responsible for the act.

Mr. Hale. I do not know, sir.

Mr. Westcott. It is time enough, then, when such a law is passed to protect the property of slave-owners, to talk of a law to indemnify for the destruction of property of abolition incendiaries.

Mr. Foote. The Senator seems to suppose that I wished to decoy him to the State of Mississippi. I have attempted no such thing. I have thought of no such thing. I have thought to present himself there, or anywhere, uttering such language, and breathing such an incendiary spirit as he has manifested in this body; and that lust punishment would be inflicted.

The honorable Senator will surely now do me

to present himself there, or anywhere, uttering such language, and breathing such an incendiary spirit as he has manifested in this body; and I have said that just punishment would be inflicted upon him for his enormous criminality. I have said further, that, if necessary, I would aid in the infliction of the punishment. My opinion is, that enlightened men would sanction that punishment.

But, says the Senator, that would be assassination! I think not. I am sure that the Senator is an enemy to the constitution of his country, which is solemnly guaranteed by the organic law of the land is and in a far he is a lawless person.

Maryland, passed in 1836, to which he had refered, for the purpose of showing its identity with the bill mos introduced by him.

The honorable Senator will surely now do me the justice to say, that the bill was not draughted with reference to any particular case, such as that the with reference to the protection of individuals concerned in transactions of that character: but if I should undertake to say that the bill was not draughted with reference to the protection of individuals concerned in transactions of that transaction, I should be saying what was false; for it was these demonstrations which induced me to introduce the bill.

Mr. Foote.-In one breath, the Senator make two directly contradictory assertions. He says I am sure, if he would go to the State of Mississippi, or any other slave State of this confederacy, and utter such language, he would justly be regarded as an incendiary in heart and in fact, and, as such, guilty of the attempt to involve the South in bloodshed, violence, and desolation; and if the arm of the law happened to be too short, or the spirit of the law to be slumberous, I have declared that the duty of the people, whose rights were thus put in danger, would be to inflict summary punishment upon the offender. But, says the Senator, victims will be so aroused, that even in the quarter of the

[Correspondence of the Tribune.] THE LATE RIOTS IN THE FEDERAL ME-

TROPOLIS.

I have been furnished by an impartial eye-witness with a circumstantial history of the mob demonstrations throughout, which could not fail to interest many, if it were possible, in these eventful times, to make room for it. I must be content, however, with the following extract, parrating the parley between Dr. Bailey, Editor of The Era, and the Committee chosen by the largest and most resp. Committee chosen by the largest and most reso-lute mob to wait upon him, and constrain him to assent to the removal of his Press on pain of its instant destruction. The account is as follows: instant destruction The account is as follow Clearing his throat, the leader of the Count stretched forth his hand, and thus addressed Dr.

Bailey:—
Mr. Radcliff.—Sir, we have been appointed as a Mr. Radcliff.—Sir, we have been appointed as a Committee to wait upon you, by the meeting of the citizens of Washington, which has assembled this evening to take into consideration the circumstances connected with the late outrage upon our property; and to convey to you the result of the deliberations of that meeting. You are aware of the excitement which now prevails. It has assumed a most threatening aspect. This community is satisfied that the existence of your press among us is endangering the public peace, and they are convinced that the public interests demand its removal. We have therefore waited upon you for the purpose of enquiring whether you on you for the purpose of enquiring whether you are prepared to remove your press by ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and we beseech you, as you value the peace of this District, to accede to our request. (Loud shouting heard at the Patent Of-

are actuated by any unkind feelings towards me personally; but you must be aware that you are demanding of me the surrounder that demanding of me the surrender of a great consti-tut onal right—a right which I have used, but not abused—in the preservation of which you are as deeply interested as I am. How can you ask me to abandon it, and thus become a party to my own

degradation?

Mr. Radcliff.—We subscribe to all that you say. But you see the popular excitement. The consequences of your refusal are inevitable. Now if quences of your refusal are inevitable. Now if you can avert these consequences by submitting to what the people request, although unreasonable, is it not your duty as a good citizen to submit? It is on account of the community we come here, obeying the popular feeling which you hear expressed in the distance, and which cannot be calmed, and, but for the course we have adopted, would at this moment be manifested in the destruction of your office. But they have consented to wait till they hear our report. We trust then that, as a good citizen, you will respond favorably to the wish of the people.

the wish of the people.

Another of the Committee.—As one of the oldest citizens, I do assure you that it is in all kindness we make this request. We come here to tell you that we cannot arrest violence in any other way than by your allowing us to say that you yield to the request of the people. In kindness we tell you that if this thing commences here, we know not where it may end. I am for mild measures, myself. The prisoners were in my-hands, but I would not allow my men to inflict any punishment

Dr. Bailey .- Gentlemen, I appreciate your kindness; but I ask, is there a man among you who, standing as I now stand, the representative of a free press, would accede to this demand, and abandon his rights as an American citizen?

good sense and intelligence of the community, and stand upon my rights as an American citizen, looking to the law alone for my protection.

Mr. Radcliff.—We have now discharged our duty. It has come to this—the people say it must

be done, unless you agree to go to-morrow. We now ask a categorical answer; will you remove Dr. Bailey.—I answer: I make no resistance. and I cannot assent to your demand. The press is there—it is undefended—you can do as you

think proper.
One of the Committee,—All rests with you. We One of the Committee.—All rests with you. We tell you what will follow your refusal, and if you persist, all the responsibility must fall upon your shoulders. It is in your power to arrest the arm that is raised to give the blow. If you refuse to do so by a single expression, though it might cost you much, on you be all the consequences.

Dr. Bailey—You demand the sacrifice of a great

One of the Committee (interrupting him.)—I recognized by Congress. On: what a retribution scene to a feeling heart, and what a retribution es of your refusal. We do not come here to express our individual opinions. I would myself guish reach the ears of the Most High? 'Ven-leave the District to-morrow if in your place. We geance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.' press our individual opinions. I would myself leave the District to-morrow if in your place. We now ask of you, Shall this be done? We beg you will consider this matter in the light in which we

Dr. Bailey.—I am one man against many. But I cannot sacrifice any right that I possess. Those who have sent you here may do as they think prop

One of the Committee.—The whole community is against you. They say, here is an evil that threatens them, and they ask you to remove that evil. You say 'No!' and of course on your head

o all the consequences.

Dr. Bailey.—Let me remind you that we have Dr. Bailey.—Let me remind you that we have been recently engaged in public rejoicings. For what have we rejoiced? Because the people in another land have arisen, and triumphed over the despot, who had done, what? He did not demolish presses, but he imprisoned editors; in other words, he enslaved the Press. Will you then present a America and the world.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the America of the America of the America of the America.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the America of the A

One of the Committee-(interrupting him) .- If importance

Mr. Radcliff—(interrupting.)—We advise you to be out of the way! The people think that your press endangers their property and their lives, and they have appointed us to tell you so, and ask you to remove it to-morrow. If you say that you will do so, they will retire satisfied. If you refuse, they say they will tear it down. Here is Mr. Boyle, a gentleman of property, and one of cur oldest residents. You see that we are united. If you hold out and occupy your position, the men, women out and occapy your position, the men, women and children of the District, will universally rise up

monstrating with the Committee).—You do not understand the matter, father; these gentlemen anderstand the matter, father; these gentlemen are a Committee appointed by a meeting assembled in front of the Patent Office. You need not address remonstrances to them. Gentlemen, you appreciate my position. I cannot surrender my rights. Were I to die for it, I cannot surrender my rights. Tell those who sent you hither, that my press and my house are undefended—they must do as they see proper. I maintain my rights, and make no resistance!

entered his dwelling. Meanwhile, the shouts of he mob, as they received the report of the Commit tee, were re-echoed along the streets. A fierce yell greeted the re-appearance of Radcliff in front of the Patent Office. He announced the result of the interview with the Editor of the Era. Shouts, imprecations, blasphemy, burst from the crowd. 'Down with the Era?' 'Now for it!' 'Gut the office.'' were the exclanation beard on all it. office? were the exclamations heard on all sides; and the mob rushed tumultuously to Seventh-st. In front of the office stood the faithful Goddard.

with his small hand of officers. 'The mob have tri-umphed!' exclaimed the friends of order. It was, indeed, the crisis of the whole affair. The mob indeed, the crisis of the whole affair. The mob paused, 'Fire it?' shouted some miscreant. 'Down with it! down with it! hoarsely exclaimed the crowd, 'If you do,' said Goddard, 'it will be worse than when the British took Washington city.' The mob swayed to and fro, and shouted wildly and fiercely; but the office of the Era still stood untouched. Perfectly calm and collected, Goddard ence of at least a hundred additional delegates.

country from which he comes, the Senator from Stood in front of the building which the mob had New Hampshire, although his sensibilities are not so often doorned.

At this moment, Mr. Key, the District Attorney, ascended a horse-trough in front of the Era office,

stood in front of the building which the mob had so often doomed.

At this moment, Mr. Key, the District Attorney, ascended a horse-trough in front of the Era office, and addressed the mob. He was hissed and hooted for a time, but at length obtained a hearing. He rebuked manufully the lawless spirit of the crowd. His admonitions, well-timed and boldly apoken, told upon the assemblage. Many of those who had thoughtlessly come to look on, and enjoy a scene of outrage, skulked off as samed.

A Clerk of one the Departments then presented himself. He had been conspicuous in the scenes of the preceeding night. He commenced in a strain of coarse and vulgar remark, and was responded to by the obscenities and blasphemies of the mols. But even he dared not to proceed to violence. 'I will lead you to-morrow!' he exclaimed.' Lead us now!' replied the mob. 'No—where is the man who will lead you to-night? But if the Editor don't pack off to-morrow, I'll be here to lead you at five o'clock! Now, I'm for home; who'll folloss?'—He then moved off, and hundreds followed nim. In ten minutes, the street was deserted! serted!

Washington Correspondence of the Boston Whig. AN AFFECTING SCENE.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1848.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1848.

Last evening, as I was passing the railroad depot, I saw a large number of colored people gathered round one of the cars, and from manifestations of grief among some of them, I was induced to draw near and ascertain the cause of it. I found in the car towards which they were so engerly gazing, about fifty colored people, some of whom were nearly as white as myself. A majority of them were of the number who attempted to gain their liberty last week. About half of them were females, a few of whom had but a slight tinge of African blood in their veins, and were finely formed and beautiful. The men were ironed together, ice.)

Dr. Bailey.—Gentlemen; I do not believe you and the whole group looked sad and dejected. A personages, with large canes in their hands, and if their countenances were an index of their hearts, they were the very impersonation of hardened vil-lany itseif.

In the middle of the car, stood the notorious

In the hiddle of the car, stood the notionous slave dealer of Baltimore, Slatter, who, I learn, is a member of the Methodist Church, 'in good and regular standing.' He had purchased the men and women around him, and was taking his departure for Georgia. While observing this old grey headia. While observing this old grey head-this dealer in the bodies and souls of ed villain men,—the chaplain of the Senate entered the car,
—a Methodist brother—and took his brother Slatter by the hand, chatted with him for some time, and seemed to view the heart-rending scene before him with as little concern as we should look upon cattle. I know not whether he came with a view to sanctify the act, and pronounce a parting bles-sing, but this I do know, that he justifies slavery,

and denonnees anti-slavery efforts as bitterly as do the most hardened slave dealers.

A Presbyterian minister, who owned one of the fugitives, was the first to strike a bargain with Slatter, and make merchandise of God's image; and many of these poor victims, thus manacled and destined for the Southern market, are regular members of the African Methodist Church of this city. I did not hear whether they were permitted to get letters of dismission from the Church, and of recommendation to any Church where God, in his providence, might cast their lot. Probably a certificate from Slatter to the effect that they are Christians, will answer every purpose. No doubt he will demand a good price for slaves of this char-acter. Perhaps brother Slicer furnished him with testimonials of their religious character to help the sale in Georgia. I understand that he was accustomed to preach to them here, and especially to urge upon them obedience to their masters.

Some of the colored people outside, as well as

his rights as an American citizen?

One of the Committee.—We know it is a great sacrifice that we ask of you; but we ask it to appease popular excitement.

Dr. Bailey.—Let me say to you that I am a peace man. I have taken no measures to defend my office, my house, or myself. I appeal to the great speak and intelligence of the committee of their wives, children of their parents, brothers and sisters shaking hands, perhaps for the last of their wives, children of their parents, brothers and sisters shaking hands, perhaps for the last time, friends parting with friends, and the tendertime, friends parting with friends, and the tenderest ties of humanity sundered at the single bid of
the inhuman slave broker before them. A husband in the meridian of life, begged to see the partner of his bosom. He protested that she was free
—that she had free papers, and was 'torn from
him, and shut up the in jail.' He clambered up to
one of the windows of the car to see his wife,
and as she was reaching forward her hand to him,
the black-hearted villain, Slatter, ordered him
down; he did not obey. The husband and wife,
with tears streaming down their cheeks, besought
him to let them converse for a moment. But no! him to let them converse for a moment. But no! a monster more hideous, hardened and savage than the blackest spirit of the pit, knocked him down nounters. It is in your power to arrest the arm that is raised to give the blow. If you refuse to so by a single expression, though it might cost ou much, on you be all the consequences.

Dr. Bailey—You demand the sacrifice of a great ight. You—

One of the Committee (interrupting him.)—I now it is a bardship: but look at the consequences.

One of the Committee (interrupting him.)—I now it is a bardship: but look at the consequence seems of the car, and ordered him away. The byse-standers could hardly restrain themselves from lay-ing violent hands upon the brutes. This is but a faint description of that scene, which took place within a few rods of the Capitol, under enactments recognized by Congress. Oh! what a revolting scene to a feeling heart, and what a retribution.

# THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, MAY 5, 1848.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS !

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

aterest. The Southern boundary we could stop this movement of the people, we would do it. But you make us unable to do so. We cannot tell how far it will go. After your press is pulled down, we do not know where they will go next. It is your duty in such a case to sacrifice

your Constitutional rights.

Dr. Builey.—I presume when they shall have accomplished their object—

Mr. Parkista. omplished their object—
Mr. Radcliff—(interrupting.)—We advise you to the sole purpose of extending the worst system of

Dr. Bailey (addressing himself to his father, a Since its formation, Slavery has not been abolished this Society, fourteen years ago, resolved to do. who approached the doorway, and commenced reour countrymen have been born to the lot of slaves.

who have been but recently aroused to the necessi-The Committee then retired, and Dr. Builey re-CAN SLAVERY, are urged to make this meeting a

GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't. WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.

To Among those who are engaged to speak at the Tabernacle are Theodore Parker, Wendell Phil lips, and Frederick Douglass. It is also hoped, that William H. Furness and Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, will address the assembly on that occasion We would improve this last opportunity to beseech

discussion in the U. S. Senate, on the 20th ultimo, on leave being asked by Mr. Halk, of N. H. to introduce a bill for the protection of property in the District of Columbia-making any city, town, or corporate place, liable for injuries done by mela. The remainder of this discussion must be for another number.

If Mr. Halk had submitted to the Senate a bill for the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all the slaves in the District of Columbia, and made a strong abolition speech in support of it, (as he ought to have done long ere this,) scarcely great er excitement could have been the consequence, on the part of the slaveholders in that body, than arose on the presentation of his very reasonable request. In

the House of Representatives, on various occasions there have been outbreaks of slaveholding fury and ruffianism, on the agitation of the question of elevery; but, until now, nothing of the kind has ed in the Senate. To multitudes at the North, who have yet to devote the first hour to a serious inquiry into the na. ture of Southern slavery, and into the spirit and pretensions of the slaveholders, it will excite un feigued amazement that such an explosion should have followed the proposition of Mr. Hale, simply to secure bona fide property in the District from lawless destruction by the mob. It had nothing whatever to do with the abolition of slavery; it contained not the remotest allusion to that subject; yet it subjected Mr. HALE to denunciations of the fiercest character, and threw the usually cool and

cautious John C. Calhous into a paroxysm of ngs!

What is the meaning of all this? many will ak, without knowing how the question can be answered. The solution of the enigma is easy. There are two classes in this country, whose rights, in the eyes of the slaveholders, are never to be respected, or even recognised—the slave population, and those who are seeking the abolition of slavery. Now, the immediate design of Mr. HALE was, to give to the office of the National Era, a professedly anti-slavery journal, the protection of the strong arm of govern ment against a lawless mob, as well as property generally in the District. This, CALHOUN, FOOTE, and the rest of the man-stealing banditti in the Senate, understood at a glance ; hence the sudden develope ment of their brutal, Lynch law spirit. What! protect from mobocratic violence the property of men calling themselves abolitionists -of men who have the temerity to declare that slavery is a curse, instead of a blessing-of men who dare to deny that human beings were created to be bought, sold, be queathed or inherited as articles of merchandize, even hough of a sable complexion! No-let the arm of the law be paralyzed, when they appeal to it for protection or redress; let the mob dispose of their persons and their property, according to its own pleasure! We should exult to see every one of them with a bowie knife through his heart, or suspended by the neck on " one of the tallest trees of the forest'; we should rejoice to see the torch of the incendiary applied to their dwellings, and all that they possess consumed to ashes! Such was the language virtually used by Messrs. Calhous, But-LER, FOOTE, &c., &c., in the Senate; and they are men who mean just what they say, touching the question of slavery. In all other matters, they may exhibit a degree of rationality, an approximation to honesty, a slight perception of the difference that exists between right and wrong, between justice and injustice. In all other matters, they may be tolerably decent, sometimes even courteous, possi-bly amiable. But, on the subject of slavery, they are insolent, mobocratic, unprincipled and villanous. To protect their infernal slave system, there is nothing too low, too dirty, too base, or too criminal, for them to perform or connive at. They are the monsters of their race. Question their right to their stolen slaves, and they instantly evince the spirit of fiends. Attempt in the most peaceable and uninjurious manner to liberate any of their captives, and the fires of hell are seen burning in their souls, and flashing from their eyes. Yes, burglary, highway robbery, arson, adultery, murder-all other crimes -are regarded by them as only dust in the balance, give freedom to the slave by flight. Yet, of all men or the face of the earth, NONE ARI OF DEATH THAN THEMSELVES. Their hands are stained with blood, and every hour of their existence witnesses the perpetration of a capital crime by them, in the murder of some poor boudman on the southern plantations, or in the enslavement of some new victim. They are murderers of fathers, murderers of mothers, murderers of children. They are defilers of wives, sisters, and daughters. They are plunderers of the poor and needy-men-stealers. Look at the Slave Code of the South,-to which, for atrocity and impiety, no parallel can be found on earth,-and you will see how, with their own hands, they have recorded themselves, not only without a blush, but ostentatiously, as the vilest of the vile-the most tyrannical of the tyrannical.

Northern Whigs, Democrats, Liberty men, Lesguers! in the light of this discussion, look at the glorious Union, the preservation of which so deeply excites your solicitude, as well as that of the Southern slaveholding oligarchy! How dare you any longer pretend that the Union is not the political bulwark of the slave system! Talk about preserving this Union, and yet abolishing slavery, even in the District of Columbia! What insanity infests

your brains on this subject? No-the Union must not be perpetuated. IT MUST BE OVERTHROWN, and not one stone of the accursed fabric be left upon another. The slaveholders will eling to it only so long as the North will give their united support to slavery-only so long as they can strike down the right of petition, and insult and spit upon Northern senators and representatives in Congress, with impunity-only so long as the guilty compromises contained in the Constitution are fulfilled to the utmost.

People of the North! let us no longer strike hands with those incorrigible thieves, nor consent with those shameless adulterers! Every moment that we continue in alliance with them makes us responsible for every deed of villany committed on the bodies and souls of three millions of slaves at the South! By our physical force alone, these millions are kept in their chains! Let us withdraw from these remorseless tyrants; let us give their slaves a chance to be free; let us erect a free, independent republic, in which none shall be oppressed, and which shall be so constructed as to win the approbation of Heaven, and to excite the admiration of earth. What concord can exist between Liberty and Slavery, any more than between Christ and Belial? Therefore, let Tr 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS' In be our common watchword, until the work of revolution be gloriously consummated ! Up, then, to the work !

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS. No. 6. We regret that accident delayed our acknowledging the receipt of the sixth number of this work-unequalled in its interest for those who love either scientific description, curious antiquities, personal anecdotes, or striking illustrations of the intimate connexion between the arts and manners of the present day, and those of remote antiquity. We know few works of more value to the student, or to the mere lover of amusement. Two more numbers complete the volume. To be had at Redding's, price 25 cents.

Thursday evening, April 26, 1848.

To CATHARISE PATON, Glasgow, Scotland : }

DEAR FREED-I am in a beautifut Hall in the of Worcester, Mass. It is 8 o'clock, evening. The Hall is brilliantly lighted, and the scene is en hanting. To begin my description in due order:-Last Saturday, the 23d instant, fifteen boxes of contributions from many countries to the ston Anti-Slavery Bazaar,-were brought to this place from Boston, 40 miles west. These boxes con ned the things that were left of the Bazzar held Boston last Christmas. Emma W. Wyman, Sarah Earle, Abby Kelley Foster, and other ladies of Worcester, kad made all the arrangements to hold an Anti-Slavery Bazzar here, on the 26th and 27th. They thoroughly convessed this city to get funds to They the expenses of procuring a hall, &c., and to terest the citizens generally, in the contemplated Basas. Ladies came from Boston, and during Mon-day and Tuesday, Brinley Hall was decorated, tables rected, the goods unpacked, and arranged on tales and on lines, so as to produce the most pleasof and attractive effect; the citizens of Worcester anding in provisions to supply food for all comerson their paying for it-for the object of this Buzane the redemption of three millions of slaves, held in

Wednesday morning, the 26th, the sale commencd. The Massachusetts A. S. Society commenced quarterly meeting in this city on the same dayhave continued it this day-in which we have and a deeply interesting discussion about the case of the eighty shares that recently escaped from our innal capital, and were recaptured.

I am new sitting on a platform at the east end of he half, raised two steps above the floor. On the afform are a p'ano and splendid harp, on which we ad music last night, and are to have to-night. The all over the platform is covered with the rug-work ade for screens, crickets, &c. In front of the form is the book stand, an attractive spot. The les extend down each side of the hall, behind rows of pillars that sustain the roof. Between e pillars are lines on which hang shawls, frocks, other rich and beautiful articles. Maria W. apman and Emma W. Wyman are on the platm. near me. Wm. W. Brown is speaking, having en just introduced by Wendell Phillips. A dense road is in the body of the hall, all standing, many them facing the platform, and earnestly eyeing the neiker. There is a great buzzing in the hall, for may are looking at the things and making purases, I hope, for we do not wish the speaking to erfere with the buying. Many are present who re made their purchases, and who have come to at the speaking, and they are crowded close up the platform to hear. Many, very many men and men are present, who have never before shown interest in the anti-slavery movement. This Smar has been a powerful anti-slavery fecture to his new city of 12,000 inhabitants-fit was made atox city a few weeks since.] It has done much to erest this beautiful inland city in our great and rid wide enterprise. Would that you, and all the toble coadjutors of the American A. S. Society in otland, England, Ireland and France, were presat to see the powerful influence of your beautiful and rich contributions. You would all feel richly warded for your generous aid. The hall is lighted some forty lamps. The scene is most brilliant. lumanity rejoices over it. Wm. W. Brown is still nesking, and to good effect. Garrison is not herees not very well. The hall is crowded, and the eat is most oppressive; but all is good nature; 1 no frowns-no discentent. Such scenes make eashamed to be cross and peevish at any thing. he spirit of human brotherhood presides over the se. It is the animating spirit of anti-slavery-of

Wendell Phillips takes the stand-and all is hushed to listen to his enchanting, persuasive and irretible eloquence; for he is an eloquent man, and old rank among the first of orators in this or any ther land. He is going on with his speaking. It now 81-2 o'clock. It enlarges the heart, and t upon this scene, to participate in its great obet, and to mingle our sympathies with the heartricken slave.

Perhaps the most attractive of all the scenes e Doll table-located in the centre of the nd, standing around that table, to mingle their sum and loving sympathies and affections with ose of the citizens of Worcester! Such interlarges of hearts would cement these two nations tok all who have prepared for them this rich and ratful scene. This Bazzar will be a more powf, than all the sermons that have been preached on its pulpits the last ten years. Phillips is speakstill. It is 9 o'clock, and the dense crowd is ging on his line in deen attention. There goes a applause, a thing not very common in this intry. He is contrasting the republic of France that of America. He is pouring out a torrent adgnation and scorn upon this gigantic liar and pornte-and expressing a strong desire that the ids of liberty in Europe may understand the posiof this nation, and never talk of it as a model iblic. He is now commenting on the conduct of thel Webster, who is called here the Defender the Constitution'; an honor which no honest has will long covet; he is also called the godliks; le is, in respect to moral qualities, there is no ture left for an honest man but to be an atheist.

added good naturedly together here. The platis become crowded. At one end of ere is great fun about selling a fine large Doll, les in a beautiful doll-bed with curtains. nt, the people crowd up to the book-stand, eato hear Phillips : now looking at pictures, eaturning here and there to see and hear all the eautiful things around them; but in spite other attractions, the speaker is the most atre. But he draws to a close, and I doubt if one e ball does not regret it. By me are two young en, sitting on the floor of the carpeted platform, ig ice cream; they consider me as one of their and each one of us gets a tea-spoonful of the luxury in turn. By me is Oliver Johnson, of the Blackstone Chronicle, standing and the speaker, and clapping a response, now ea. Close by are Francis Jackson, Parker ery, Samuel May, and a host of other tried There, Wendell Phillips is done.

You would laugh greatly to see how we are all

Now the hall is filled with 'delicious music, created no men playing, one on the piano, and the other giorious harp, which, as an accompaniment to tno, does, indeed, speak to the soul. The muin evidently understand the art of creating et sounds. Their fingers sweep over the harp piano, as if inspired by the very genius of Music. these sweet, inspiring strains, and believe y heart in the hall will sincerely thank the la-Worcester for providing this spirit entertain-Abolitionists men and women of one idea ! ckless, hard, coarse, ungentle hearts! Anti-7 is the soul of poetry, of music, of eloquence; that is exalted in intellect, rich in affection, le and beautiful in taste, sublime in heroism, is in self-forgetfulness; the very life of all that is in justice, inflexible in firmness, unquenchable in and irresistible in execution; it is Humanity

ci-

rescued from the rubbish of observances and instiutions; it is GOD MANIFEST IN THE FLESH.

The music is done. It is now 10 o'clock. None seem inclined to leave the hall; all wait for some thing more. Now W. W. Brown is singing a touching song of a fugitive slave escaped to Canada, leaving mother, sister, brother, wife and children to drag out life in sunless, hopeless slavery. These scene of fugitive slaves are heart-rending, as they are often seen in this land of boasted liberty. The song is ended and applauded. Now the mass is moving round and round-all squeezing and urging on, in kindness and good nature, stopping before the tables to view the rich things. Now Wendelf Phillips comes upon the platform, and his appearance brings all to a stand. He gives notice that the sale will continue to morrow, and close to morrow evening. Now he is telling whose generous hearts and busy fingers created this rich display of goods, and how the very people, who are now gloriously struggling for liberty in Europe, have helped to create the beauty, the richness, the variety and value of this exhi bition. God bless the noble, self-sacrificing hearts in this and all lands, that give their sympathy and their efforts to abolish this most cruel, most odious form of injustice, villany, meanness, malignity and murder-American slavery !

It is now about 10 o'clock; all speaking, singing and music are ended. The mass gathers into groups frontery. for friendly chats, and around the tables to admire, and to buy, I hope. The display here is worth a voyage from Liverpool to see. It is more attractive, I think, than it was in Faneuil Hall. It is a far prettier hall-looks cleaner, nicer, and is not so old-looking and dingy. The Bristol boxes and other m Britain, have arrived since the sale in Faneuil Hall, and these make this sale so rich and fresh-looking; though many of the valuable things that came over last autumn, remain to enrich this scene. But I must close for this time.

Friday morning, 9 o'clock. I am again sitting on the piano seat, behind the piano, on the platform in Brinley Hall. There are but few yet in. The ladies are putting the tables and all things in order to begin to sell as soon as buyers come. Five hundred dollars (£100) have been taken thus far-and the intention is to continue the sale during this day and till to-morrow evening-making

four days and evenings.

Before closing this, I wish to give the soul-inspir ing motioes on the banners that hang around the

Over the platform on the left is a very large onethe figure of an emancipated slave standing on the whip, and the chains snapped and falling, and the man in a posture of exultation. Over the figure, in large capitals, is this: 'This is the Lord's doings.' Under the figure is this: 'Slavery abolished in the British West Indies, August 1st, 1834. LAUS DEO.' Over the right of the platform is a large banner, on which is a Liberty Cap, and under it is this: ' God never made a tyrant nor a slave."

Over the door, at the west end of the hall, an three banners. On the middle one is this: 'God himself is with us for our Captain.' On another is this: 'Immediate emancipation the duty of the master,' and the right of the slave. Fiat Justitia, ruat calum.' On the other is the remark of Jefferson, bimself a slaveholder, and the author of the Declaration of Independence : 'The Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with the slaveholder.'

On each side of the hall hang three banners. On one of those on the left is a Liberty Bell, surrounded with these words: 4 Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.' On another one these words: The Union: we will yield every thing to it but Truth, Honor, and Liberty. These we will never yield.' On the third is this: Our trust for victory is solely in God. We may be descated, but our principles never.'

On one of the banners-that next the door-on the right side of the hall, is this: ' Shall a Republic which could not bear the bonds of a King, cradle a bondage which a King has abolished?' This is a most biting motto, a bitter pill for our pro-slavery the heavy burden which our hypocrisy has laid upon republicans, as is the motto, " God himself is with us for our Captain,' to our pro-slavery ministers and neighbor as thyself."

The last banner is to me, and to all true-hearted friends of God and man in this nation, one on which ernment and civil liberty in these States. it is good to look. In the centre of it are three very 5. Resolved, That we approve the conduct letters W. L. G. Around these letters is a beautiful wreath of oak leaves, painted on the banin throwing behind him the prejudices of a corrupt ning children are around it, mingled with adults ner. Over the top of it are these words: 'The Liberature of wish I could see my dear erator—commenced January 1st, 1831.' It was the direct playmates of England, Scotland and Ire-first blast of the anti-slavery bugle, and it awoke a death, offering liberty to the captive; thereby obeylike the trump of an arch-angel to call this nation to as he would others should do unto him. judgment; and the trial has been in progress now I believe the citizens of this city will final doom. The great jury of heaven and earth has al sermon in favor of God and Humanity, to this end the mighty drama of iniquity, American slavery, by consigning this republic to the tomb of empires; and when she goes down into her sepulchre, all naalt thyself shove all that is called God! Thou art hecome weak and contemptible as one of us. As a Sayres's vessel was piracy in the eye of the law. hypocrite and liar, shalt thou become an object of en and loathing to all mankind."

Underneath the oak wreath on that banner is a and noble champion of the crushed, imbruted victims of American republicanism :- I AM IN EAR. NEST, I WILL NOT EQUIVOCATE. I WILL NOT EXCUSE. I WILL NOT RETREAT A SINGLE INCH. AND I WILL BE HEARD'

Such has been the animating spirit of the antislavery enterprise in this nation. None other could have met the foul, malignant demon of slavery, face May, Jr. to face. It is the spirit of God, and will prevail. But I must stop. I send this off to Boston for the

Liberator. 1 hope you will hear of this pleasant Fair through an abler hand.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. I learn, since arriving in Boston to-day, that the Bazaar in Worcester continued with unabated interest till late Saturday evening, and that the receipts, from sales and what was collected in the town, amounted to about 1000 dollars (£250.) It was nobly done. The ladies of Worcester have done a great and good work for anti-slavery at large; and have conferred a blessing on their young, beautiful and thriving city. They have opened very many hearts and purses to aid in the redemption of their fellow-beings from bonds, and to save their country from its greatest sin, curse and stigma. But for slavery, how different had been the position, character and destiny of this republic! This giant crime underlies all our great national crimes. But for this we had been a great, just, and respected people Now, what are we? How must awakened and disenthralled Europe regard us? Only with scorn and loathing. Help us, friends of freedom in Europe men and women, for, as a nation, we lie on the altar of slavery, bound hand and foot. But slavery must die; it may drag down the Union with it, and will. But it must sink to rise no more. Boston, May 2, 1848.

Death of Mr. Ashley, of Arkansus. - Mr. Ashley Senator in Congress from Arkansas, died at his lodg-ings in Washington on Saturday.

Lieut. Gustavus F. Gardiner, of the Massachus tts regiment, died at San Angel, Mexico, 18th ult.

THE MEETING IN WORCESTER.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Havery Society was held in Warren Hall, in the city of Worcester, commencing on Wednesday April 26th.

HAM L. CAPRON, of Worcester, a Vice-President of the Society, who called to order. Samuel May, Jr. was appointed Secretary of the Society pro tem. The following persons were nominated, and chos

S. S. Foster, of Worcester, H. C. Wright, of Philadelphia, Samuel Henry, of Palmer, Wm. W Brown, of Boston, and Joshua T. Everett, of Prince

S. S. Foster addressed the meeting on the encou aging position of the Anti-Slavery cause in Wor cester and vicinity, as well as in the community gen

The following resolution was offered, and support ed in some remarks, by S. May, Jr.

1. Resolved, That this nation, in pretending to offe ongratulations to the French people upon their successiul assertion of their liberty, and at the same ime casting into prison, Americans, whose only of fence is, that they strove to gain liberty for themselves or others, stands self-convicted, beyond doubt or controversy, of utter hypocrisy and shameless ef

Samuel Henry supported the resolution. William W. Brown offered the following resolu

2. Resolved, That the recent effort of Capt Sayres, of schooner Pearl, to liberate seventy-seven human beings from the curse of slavery, at the capital of the United States, merits the warmest approbation of every friend of humanity in the world; and that the incarceration of Cant Savres and his crew, by the Government, clearly demonstrates the truth of the words of John Q. Adams, when he said that the vital and animating spirit of the National Government is the preservation, propagation, and perpetu. ation of American Slavery.

A discussion upon this resolution followed, it which Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, J. T. Everett, and Henry C. Wright, took part. At 5 1-2 o'clock, adjourned, to meet in the

place, the following morning, at 10 o'clock. [N. B. During the evening, several speakers adfressed the throng of visiters to the Anti-Slavery Fair, then open in Brinley Hall. Among these, were

H. C. Wright and Parker Pilisbury.] THURSDAY MORNING Met at Warren Hall, according to adjournment. FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, President of the Society, in the chair. It is right to mention that the use of Warren Hall, for this meeting, was granted to

the Society, free of expense ] The minutes of the preceding day's meeting were read by the Secretary. The resolutions then under debate came up again for discussion, and the meeting was addressed, principally on the second resolun, by H. C. Wright, S. May, Jr., W. Phillips, S.

Henry, P. Pillsbury, and S. S. Foster. A 1 o'clock, adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON. Society met at hour of adjournment. The question on the first resolution was called for and taken; and the resolution was unanimously adopted. Voted, That the second resolution be laid upon the

Wendell Phillips offered the following resolutions, (which, for convenience, are numbered consecutive-

ly with those previously reported.) 3. Resolved, That we hail with the profoundest emotion the magnanimity of the French people, who, in the first hour of their own triumph, remembered the slave ; and we are glad to owe to the countrymen of Lafayette, this sublime rebuke of the shamelessness with which we have broken, in the eyes o the world, those pledges which attracted to us, in times gone by, the sympathy and generous aid of all nations, and France and Favette among the foremost; and we rejoice to believe that this noble consistency will lift from the cause of reform abroad,

4. Resolved, That we assure the friends of justice churches. On another is this: Our fanaticism! and humanity on the other side of the ocean, that All men are created equal; thou shalt love thy the decree which abolishes French slavery will greatly aid us in our struggle with that infamous system which has shipwrecked the cause of self-gov-

nation from the slumber of a century. It seemed ing the highest law of humanity,—doing unto others

6. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the nearly seventeen years, and is fast hastening to the unhappy men, whom the brutal hand of this Government thrusts back into slavery ;-- and pledge ou given in the verdict, 'GUILTY, GUILTY'; and selves to renewed effort to abolish the system of the Almighty Judge of quick and dead is about to which they are the victims, and to dissolve the wicked Union which sustains and perpetuates it.

7. Resolved, That we affirm that neither the colored men nor Capt. Sayres violated any law of this tions will rise up to meet her, and laugh her to nation, since slavery is utterly unconstitutional in scorn, and say, 'How art thou fallen! thou, that the District of Columbia, -and hence no man residdidst build thy valture nest among the stars, and ex- ing there could be legally a slave; and, therefore, the forcible carrying back of the passengers of Capi

8. Resolved, That the indifference of Congress to this subject, and the gagging of debate in relation to it, with the hopelessness of any adequate redress sentence extracted from the first number of the Lib- from the tribunals of the land, is flagrant proof of erator—the sure pledge of redemption to three millions of slaves; and indicating the spirit of the dear stitution, which has fostered slavery to our ruin, is a

covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. These resolutions, and especially that numbered the fifth, were then debated in a close and earnest manner by S. S. Foster, J. S. Jacobs, (once a slave in North Carolina,) Parker Pillsbury, H. C. Wright, Isaac R. Barbour, John M. Fisk, Wendell Phillips Catharine S. Brown, Wm. B. Earle, and Samuel

The question being then taken on the fifth resolution, it was adopted by a very large vote, two voices only being raised in the negative. The other resolutions were then unanimously adopted. On motion of H. C. Wright, the Society then ad-

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretary pro tem.

My DEAR MR. GARRISON :

journed, sine die.

The Anti-Slavery Fair at Worcester was a ver encouraging and successful measure. A strong inerest in its behalf was awakened among the inhabitants of the newly-formed city, as was indicated by the throngs which, every evening, collected the beautiful hall. The total pecuniary receipts amount to nearly ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

I am, very truly yours, SAMUEL MAY, JR Boston, April 30, 1848.

To Correspondents .- For the present, the extraor dinary debate in Congress, growing out of the attempt of a large number of slaves at Washington to escape by flight, must exclude from our columns much editorial and communicated matter. The pe rusal of that debate will do more to rouse up, in the posom of the North, the indignant spirit of liberty, than a hundred anti-slavery lectures.—The pleasant etter of our friend M. A. T., at New Brighton, Pa is on file for an early insertion. Also, a communi cation from Henry Grew, of Philadelphia, on the Sabbath question. Also, the proceedings of a pub lic meeting in Lynn, with reference to the state of things abroad.

ANOTHER REMONSTRANCE COMING! It is with great pleasure we lay the following let PREV, of Glasgow, Scotland, an intrepid, eloquent, and noble-spirited man, whose thoughts are not about his cloth, but clustering around the cause of suffering humanity, both at home and abroad. The Remonstrance to which he alludes, has not yet been received, but we shall hail its safe arrival, and promise to obtain for it in this country a wide publicity. It will help break in pieces the chains of the millions who are held in cantivity on our soil.

who are held in captivity on our soil.

Why Dear Friend:

I have received from the Buchan District Antisolatory Society, Aberdeenshire, a Remonstrance addressed to the American churches, signed by one thousand and forty-four persons, nine of whom are ministers of the gospel belonging to various denominations. It has been sent me to forward to the proper quarter as to anti-slavery principles, with the request that it receive due publicity in the United States. I send it you through our worthy Secretary here, to whose care I shall (if the Lord will) consign it to-day; and may I request, when the Liberator and Standard notice its having been received by you as President of the Anti-Slavery Society, that copies of the above newspapers be sent to the Rev. John Hunter Lavoch of Deer, by Elion, Aberdeenshire, North Britain, by whom any information will be given to the Society, most probably through be given to the Society, most probably through

out of the new. The Provisional Government of agint.

Mr. Bright presented a potition agreed to by the Br. Bright presented a petition agreed to by the delegates of Manchester, representing 6000 persons, praying for the six points of the Charter referred to the the greenity. If they don't do it speedily, it may be done for them. It will be strange if the 'model republic,' the first to have in its creed that 'all men are born free and equal,' be the last to have it in its practice. It is strange indeed that while the other nations of the earth have uprisen in the cause of liberty, the United States should be waging a most unjustifiable war, even in the eyes of the war-mongers of the world, for the the eyes of the war-mongers of the world, for the purpose of extending the area of slavery. I say amen to the watchword, 'No Union with Slavehollet her have it wholly to herself. Let her have both

cially commend me to those whom I know in the flesh, and whose presence has been blessed for good. Need I say that in this commending, I begin with yourself? I rejoice to learn that your health is re-explanation in the House was, that he had received stored, and that you are again in active labor. My kind regards and my affectionate remembrance to you, and my best wishes for all yours. May the Lord help both you and them with grace here, and glory hereafter

Your sincere friend. GEORGE JEFFREY. Wm. L. Garrison, Boston, U. S.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The new British mail steamer America arrived at New York on Saturday noon, with advices from

then, we have succeeded in holding our meeting to-day; but I must tell you that the Government has

length and breadth of this land. (Loud cheers.) We learn that Mr. O'Connor was himself the first erson to report the result of his meeting at the lone office. At 1 o'clock, he waited on Sir George questions. Grey, and after stating that the meeting had quietly dispersed, expressed his thanks to the Government for the forbearance with which they had acted

The London Times, in the following article, evi-

dently underrates the number who came together :-We are told that 200,000 men were to march

the Thames. At the crisis of the meeting, the total number on the common, including the most incurious and indifferent of the spectators and by standers, was not 20,000. Our estimate is confirmed by the best authorities. Of these 20,000, only 10,000 had anything to do with the description. best authorities. Of these 20,000, only 10,000 had anything to do with the demonstration, or gave their 'moral' weight to the cause of the day. Look now at the other side. There were 150,000 special constables spontaneously enrolled against the movement, and testifying to its dangerous and reprehensible character. The re you have the proportions of the day:—150,000 to 10,000,—15 to 1.

Ireland.—During the move the proportions of the land.—During the move of the considerable number of persons having applied in Paris for passports for England.

Ireland .- During the week, the affairs of Ireland have hung in suspense, awaiting the issue of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the Crown and Government Security Bill, and of Mr. John O'Connell's motion for the re-

peal of the Union.

The Repeal movement has reached a crisis which it must be confessed, it has never hitherto attained. The present posture of affairs in that country is the most complicated and perious, and no lengthened period can chape, before the English Government

period can clapse, before the English Government and the majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

The news from Ireland, to-day, (April 15.) is more unfavorable for the Government. The disaffection in the army is still on the increase, and the Repeal journals more violent than ever.

In consequence of the vast numbers of foreigners from the continent, who have recently accounted.

In consequence of the vast numbers of foreigners from the continent, who have recently appeared in the streets of London and Dublin,—it has been determined by Government to revive the Alien Act, for a limited period, and in certain cases, in order to compel the departure of these obnoxious visiters from our shores; and, accordingly, the Marquis of Lansdowne has introduced a bill to that effect in the House of Lords.

The result of the impending engagement about to be fought on the banks of the Mincio, between the Italian and Austrian armies, was looked forward to with considerable anxiety in Paris. Should the former be defeated, it was considered impossible that France could remain neutral, and, even were such the intention of her Government, a popular demonstration would force it to send an army to the assistance of the Italians.

PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION IN THEI

tering the House, on Monday, the object On entering the House, on Monday, the object that attracted universal notice was the monster petition, which lay on the floor, close to the table, in five large shapeless masses of parchment. There were about 300 members present when the gallery was opened, and by four o'clock that number had increased to about 400. The only Cabinet Ministers present at the time, were Lord Morpeth and Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Mr. F. O'Connor occupied his usual seat, on the opposition side of the House, and after conversing for a few minutes with Colonel Thompson and other members, crossed the floor and shook hands with Lord M. Hill. Sir R. Peel was one of the members who arrived early.

ever may be his sentiments on the actual prayer of the petition, he would not wish to appear wanting

be given to the Society, most probably through means of the local press.

The old world is on the throes of political convulsion. What heaving and moving of mind! Why, a single dash of the wave of popular opinion, nowadays, is stronger than a dynasty—a hundred thousand muskets nothing to the unarmed human will.

Truly, 'Otheilo's occupation 's gone.'

The old Republic would be the better for a leaf out of the new. The Provisional Government of agint.

[laughter.]
The consideration of the Chartist petition was to the sin and the curse. I am persuaded, however, that Southern slavery dies the very moment of the birth of the Northern Union—that slavery draws its life's blood from union with the North.

Commend me to all right-hearted friends in the new world. I should rather say the old, for the old is every where new within the last month. Especially commend me to those whom I know in the commend me to those whom I know in the commens in the nost severe terms, and denounced to commens in the nost severe terms, and denounced to commens in the nost severe terms, and denounced to commens in the nost severe terms. Commons in the most severe terms, and denounced Mr. O'Connor as a liar, whom he would never be-heve again. Mr. O'Connor promised to explain on two points in the House, and one elsewhere. His an account of the numbers by letters from Manches-ter, Brmingham, and elsewhere. It was shown that he could not have been very well acquainted with British statistics, the whole adult male populawith isritish statistics, the whole adult male popula-tion not amounting to as many as he alleged to have signed the netition. signed the petition. However, there were some fe male signatures, about 8000 to each 100,000 males as was supposed. Mr. O'Connor had also vastly over-estimated the weight of the petition in estimating it at five tons. As weighed by the committee, it did

not exceed 5 cwt. TREASON AND SEDITION BILL.

On the same night with the presentation of the Chartist petition, the second reading of the Government Treason and Sedition Bill was had in the Liverpool and London to the 15th ult. Contrary to general expectation, the great Chartist demonstration at London passed off without disturbance, as no forcible attempt was made by the Chartists to disregard the mandate of the Government. They assert legislature was not granted, Ireland would be a remarkly six Core Control of the ground to the Government of the ground to bled in great numbers on Kennington Common, and were addressed by Feargus O'Connor and others.

At the close of the proceedings, they quietly disverse and eloquent speech, in which he said:—

Mr. O'Connor proceeded to address the meeting, dissuading them from violent and injudicious conduct. In the course of his remarks, he said, well, when sweareded it will be added to adopt such a measure precipitately and to have such as the said. itately, and to beware lest, by doing so, they enno-bled lelony, and converted what was intended to be a badge of degradation and infamy, into a badge of day; but I must tell you that the Government has taken possession of all the bridges. I have always been a man of determination, as you know, and a man of courage too; but how should I rest in my bed to-night, if, through any incautious advice or expressions of mine, I m de any of your wives widows? How should I rest on my bed, if I made any of those children, who are dependent upon your exertions, fatherless? If you have any true love for the cause—if you appreciate the trouble, anxiety, the loss I have sustained to secure its promotion, I beg of you have sustained to secure its promotion, I beg of you appreciate the trouble, anxiety, the loss I have sustained to secure its promotion, I beg of you appreciate the trouble, anxiety, the loss I have sustained to secure its promotion, I beg of you simply the promotion have decided upon is, that we should not attempt to cross the bridges, what the Convention have decided upon is, which are guarded by armed forces. The huge petition which you have prepared, will be taken down to the House of Commons by the executive, and shall be there ready to present it, to protest against the injustice which has this day been inflicted upon you, and to make your voice heard throughout the length and breadth of this land. (Loud cheers.) which it was proposed to make open and advised speaking a felony. He could not support a measure which would gag the mouths of the people, and prevent them from expressing their views on political questions. He certainly never anticipated that the gentlemen who now sat upon the ministerial benches would have been so recreant to the principles they professed when out of office, as to have proposed a bill of this nature.

He was satisfied that no Christian man could have read without a shudder the accounts given in the papers that morning, of the preparations made by her majesty's ministers [cries of 'Oh, oh!']—Such We are told that 200,000 men were to march through London, and take up their station on this new Runnymede. Every attempt was made to procure that number. The railways all brought their contingents, far and near. The remotest suburbs were ransacked and swept for contributions. The Snow-ball was to increase as it rolled from Stepney, from Highgate, or Paddington. The programme contained an endless enumeration of trades. Irish rebellion hoisted its banner; and forty thousand Irish laborers of the metropolis, were invited to muster under Emmett's name. The fasces of the metropolis were displayed to attract their admirers.

The sum of all the processions that crossed the bridges towards Kennington-common yesterday was not more than seven thousand. We doubt whether more than seven thousand were added from South of the Thames. At the crisis of the meeting, the total

public.

A considerable number of persons having applied in Paris for passports for England last week, the French Government being informed that the object of many of them was to sid in the Chartist manifestations in London and elsewhere, had caused passports to be refused, except in those cases in which satisfactory motives for the journey could be assigned.

signed.
Vast military preparations were in progress in Russia and in France.
A revolution had taken place in the Hesse capital. The city was in the hands of the people, a declared for a republic, and compelled the

to retreat.

The Patria, of Turio, says:—'An offensive and defensive league against Austria has been concluded between Charles Albert, the Pope, the King of Najies, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It will shortly be published.'

Burglary and Murder in Baston. - Last Thursday norning, about one o'clock, David Estes, a city Burglary and Murder in Baston.—Last Thursday morning, about one o'clock, David Estes, a city watchman, in attempting to arrest one of two burglars—who had been discovered, by watchman Kimball, leaving the store of Gardner & Thayer, Water street—was shot, and, after suffering greatly for fourteen hours, died at three o'clock in the afternoon. The other burglar fired at Kimball, without doing him any injury. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered by the Mayor, for the detection of either of the criminals.

Highway Robberies...On the night that Mr. Estee was murdered, two highway robberies occurred in this city. A man named Matthewson, who was passing down Ann street, was serized by a gang of young thieves, and held until \$2 were extracted from his pocket. Watchman Dillaway arrested one of the robbers, named Hugh Connelly, who was committed for trial in default of bail for \$500. A short time pre-flously, in the same street, another man was trial in default of bail for \$500. A short time Hously, in the same street, another man was shed of his pocket-book containing \$45.—Travel-

In Boston, on Thursday evening of last week, a Frenchman, named Dutee, entered the store of a Miss Ellen Oakes, drew's double barrelled pistol and fired, four balls taking effect upon the person of his victim, three entering the neck and one the left temple. As soon as this was done, Duter ran round to the rear of the building, and discharged the ether barrel at his own breast, the contents taking effect these is the heart. They were taken to the Hospiclose to the heart. They were taken to the fi tal, weltering in their blood. They both lie critical situation. There is little or po hope or recovery of Miss Oakes. Jealousy was the They were engaged to be married.

Death of the Girl Oakes .- Ellen Oakes, the girl who was shot at her house in Butolph street, on Thursday night, by Dutee, the Canadian, died at the Hospital this morning, at three o'clock. Dutee is recovering, and will probably be tried for the murder.—[Boston Trav., Monday.

Mrs. Julia Webster Appleton, wife of Samuel A. Appleton, Esq., and only daughter of Hon. Daniel Webster, died at her residence in Winter street, last Friday evening.

From 300 to 500 acres of wood, in South Dennis

TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY THROUGH-OUT THE UNITED STATES.

OUT THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, at a public meeting of the citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall, on the 26th inst., in relation to the recent arrest, at Washington, of three men charged with assisting the escape of tugitive slaves, were authorized to collect money and employ counsel, for the purpose of defending those men, and of bringing before the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the legality of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Our action in this matter can furnish no color of pretence to charge us with meddlesome interference. Whatever may be the case in the States, slavery in the District of Columbia is a national affair—our affair. Over that District, Congress possesses sole

fair. Over that District, Congress possesses sole and exclusive jurisdiction. It is the citizens of the United States who are the jailors of these men. We deny that the Constitution confers on Con-

We deny that the Constitution confers on Congress any power to establish, or to maintain slavery in territory over which it possesses exclusive jurisdiction. This is a most important question, in reference not only to the District of Columbia, but to the territory about to be acquired from Mexico. We wish to bring it before the Supreme Court, and to have it presented there, along with some other nearly related questions, by the very ablest counsel. To do that, money is needed, and we call on you, friends of liberty, to farnish it. Even pirates and murderers are entitled to counsel—how much more, aren, guilty only of an act of humanity, prisoners in the ers are entitled to counsel—how much more, men, guilty only of an act of humanity, prisoners in the midst of a hostile community, surrounded by enemies thirsting for their blood! This call, we know, will not be in vain. We suggest the expediency of setting subscriptions on foot, in the principal towns. All remittances to our Treasurer, J. P. Blanchard, or to Samuel E. Sewall, 10 State street, or Francis Jackson, 27 State street, or to any member of the Committee, will be acknowledged through the public prints, and the expenditure duly accounted for. Editors friendly to liberty are requested to give this Editors friendly to liberty are requested to give this few insertions.

Samuel May, Samuel G. Howe, Samuel E. Sevall. Francis Jackson Elizur Wright,

Joseph Southwick, Walter Channing, J. W. Browne, Henry I. Bowditch, Wm. F. Chaunting, Joshua P. Blanchard,

Boston, April 28, 1848.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGIA. READ IT.

We are daily receiving testimony like the folling, from the North, South, East and West:— Messrs. Reese & Ware: Gentlemen—I was af-flicted with asthma fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians, and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed, the disease had gained so much on me, that I despaired of ever zetting well, when on me, that I despaired of ever zetting well, when I chanced to get a hottle of 'WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,' which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin county and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known.

THOMAS A. PATRICK.

Franklin county G. No. 10 1848.

Franklin county, Ga., Nov. 19, 1848. None genuine unless signed 1. BUTTS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washing. ton street, Boston, and by Druggists generally the United States and British Provinces.

From the Boston Daily Bee Ma. Editor:—Having seen a very favorable no-Inserting Teeth in your paper, I was induced to call at their rooms, 238 Washington street, and consult them in reference to replacing several teeth, which I had the misfortune to lose some years ago, and the result you shall hear.

When I first lost my front teeth, I called on a dentiatin this city, and he inserted four upper front tist in this city, and he inserted four upper front.

when I has tost my front teeth, I called on a den-tist in this city, and he inserted four upper front teeth on wooden pivots. Being obliged to eat with them, they would often break off and have to be re-set, and thus gave me constant trouble. Besides, the wood in the stumps was constantly and surely destroying them. I went to another dentist in less than two years, and had them put in on gold pivots. But as my stumps were plugged with wood, and the gold pivots put through that, in a short time they gave out entirely, and when I went to see what could be done for me, I was coolly informed that I must have all the old stumps and THEER SOUND TEETH in the unper law extracted. Sould six months without whole upper set on the 'Suction principle,' with which I could eat, ir I only had some under double teeth to suit them. I thought I would consider upon the matter before suffering so painful an operation, without the assurance that I could eat with my artificial teeth, after all.

ficial teeth, after all.

In this stage of proceedings, I called on Drs.
Grandin & Dudley. Without any extracting, and with very little pain indeed, they went to work and prepared the stumps of my decayed teeth, so that they cannot decay or ache, and put in for me nearly a whole upper set of the most perfectly natural looking teeth, which are firm and substantial, easy and comfortable, and with which I can eat any kind of confortable, and with which I can eat any kind of food as well as I ever did with my natural teeth. By giving this publicity, I believe you will confer a favor on the readers of your paper, and I am sure Buston, April 14, 1848.

WILLIAM W. BROWN,

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-ety, will lecture in the towns named below, as Sunday,

Warren,
West Brookfield, Monday,
Leicester,
Tuesday,
Westbarn,
Wednesday, N. B. Will those friendly to the cause, in the bove towns, make the needful arrangements, as to

JOHN S. JACOBS

Once a slave in North Carolina, and well-quali-fied to exhibit the nature and workings of American Slavery, will lecture in the towns named below, as

Hopkinton, Upton, Milford, Mendon, Uzbridge,

TF Friends of liberty, and of the slave, in the above towns, are respectfully requested to aid Mr. Jacobs in his labors.

From the New York Tribune. TO MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. I sat beside a lady's hearth, And listened to the story, Which throws around thy woman name A never-fading glory;
A glory which through future years Shall still go on increasing; Looked up to by a thousand eyes,

in thankfulness and blessing.

It was the old, old-fashioned tale, They tell of martyrs sainted, Who bore for Truth the pain and loss, Nor with the burden fainted; Who, looking forward through their tears, Saw God's calm glory shining, And trod the wine-press out alone, With patience unrepining.

My blood ran faster as I heard How, when by all forsaken, On whom thy youthful arm had leaned, With all youth's trust unshaken; Not all the rabble's ruffian shouts Could drown the whispered pleading, Of slaves, who, under freemen's blows, Lay trampled, scorned and bleeding.

A rock beneath the tempest crash Of wild contending waters-A hero cased in triple mail, And smiling at the slaughters-May shadow forth thy steadfast soul, Which, weapt as in a vision. Speaks boidly forth the words of truth, And waiteth the fruition.

Oh men! whose fathers through the floods Came fleeing from Oppression, To build the temple of the Lord, Defiled by your transgression; This story, in the coming years, Your sons shall read with shaming; The justice of this woman's cause With burning words proclaiming.

Yes! loosened by the hunter's shout. The avalanche descendeth ; The sun that stood obscured behind. Again his glory lendeth. So send thy voice of pleading forth— Oh, woman! till its thunder Shall strike the trembling mount of Sin. And rend its top asunder ! Cambridge, Mass., April 6, 1848. C. C. C.

WHY DO CHILDREN DIE? BY WILLIAM FORSTTH.

In the fresh glow of beauty, the fresh flush of light, Should the day dawn be swathed in the shadows o night, And the star of the morning pass fruitless away,

And break'to the fair earth its promise of day? Ah no! Then why fade thus the loveliest flowers: Oh why do the young and the beautiful die, Ere they drink of the rapture of summer's swee hours,

Ere the brow hath a cloud, or the bosom a sigh? They spring like young fountains—as pure and as

To freshen the earth where their pathways may be They lighten the cot, and they gladden the hall, In every land beaming-the loved ones of all. But, alas! there are gems on the night-shrouded earth,

Only lit by the stars of you ambient sky; The gath'ring cloud quenches their light at its birth And like these do the young and the beautiful die.

With holy love gazing through summer-lit eyes, The free falcon-glance where no faithlessness lies. The glad tones of laughter, the song, and the smile, And low gentle voice that each care can beguile; They come in the beauty of shadowless truth, Bringing flowers to the green tree, and leaves to the

They circle their brows with the bright dreams of

Like the garlanded dreamers, as fleeting, as fair. Oh, could not earth foster such flowers where they grew,

With its love like the sunshine, and tears like the dew?

Oh, could not hope strengthen, nor bind. Nor the shadows of sorrow that broaded behind.

Detain them-the loved ones? Ah no! Day by day, We list for some footfall in vain at the door: Their voices of joy from some hearth pass away, And the woodlands re-echo their laughter no more

Be hushed! they are happy who die in their youth, With their bosoms untainted, unspotted their truth, Ere they feel the rude burden of earth's many ills, Where misery saddens, and heartlessness chills. Though, like heaven's own visions, they come and

depart, And leave not a trace to the lovingest eye In the faith, and the love, and the hopes of the heart, Eternally dwelling, they never can die.

> SONG. Written in 1789. BY WILLIAM ROSCOE.

Unfold, father Time, thy long records unfold, Of noble achievements accomplished of old : When men, by the standard of liberty led, Undauntedly conquered, or cheerfully bled But now, 'mid the triumphs these moments reveal, Their glories all fade, and their lustre turns pale ; While France rises up, and confirms the decree That bids millions rejoice, and a nation be free. As spring to the fields, or as dew to the flower, To the earth parched with heat as the soft-dropping

As health to the wretch who fies languid and wan, Or rest to the weary-is freedom to man. Where Freedom the light of her countenance gives There only he triumphs, there only he lives : Seize then the glad moment, and hail the decree That bids millions rejoice, and a nation be free.

Too long hath Oppression and Terror entwined Those tyrant-formed chains that enslaved the free

While dark Superstition, with nature at strife, For ages had locked up the fountains of life. But the demon is fled-the delusion is past, And Reason and Virtue have triumphed at last: Then seize the glad moment, and hail the decree That oids millions rejoice, and a nation be free. France! we share in the rapture thy bosom the

fills,

Whilst the spirit of liberty bounds o'er thine hills; Redundant henceforth may thy purple juice flow, Prouder wave thy green woods, and thine olive tree

For thy brows may the hand of Philosophy twine. Blest emblems, the myrtle, the olive and vine ; And Heaven through all ages confirm the decree That tears off thy chains, and bids millions be free.

## HEALTH.

What's rank or title, station, state, or wealth, To that far greater worldly blessing, health? What's house, or land, or dress, or wine, or meat, If one can't rest for pain-nor sleep-nor eat-Nor go about in comfort? Here's the question : What's all the world without a good digestion?

#### REFORMATORY.

REMARKS OF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH. At the late Anti-Sabbath Convention in Boston. [REPORTED BY H. M. PARKHURST.]

(THURSDAY FORESOOS.)

As it seems hardly desirable that we should be waiting for each other, I will introduce to the attention of the audience one of the resolutions which have been laid upon the table, and which I sup pose are, of course, subject to be called up at any noment, and will make it the text of a few remarks. It is that which points directly to the prominent ob ject of our asser bling-the second of the series :-

Resolved, That the penal enactments of the State Legislature, compelling the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, are despotic, unconstitutional, and ought to be immediately abrogated; and that the interference of the State, in matters of religious faith and ceremonies, is a usurpation which cannot be justified.

every man should keep what day of the week he education of the thoughts, and the habits growing pleases, and should keep it in such a manner as he for centuries in the multitudes, who have the super is not our desire to interfere with any man's reli gious faith, or corresponding practice; we ask only, that the same right should be allowed to us, that we Shall the majority rule in matters of conscience? tation. If we believe that the law of God, written upon the constitution of our nature, requires, not cords that bind the inquividual to the universal heart simply permits, that we should, on each of the seven the week, devote a certain portion of the time to physical exertion-to that exercise which will promote the health of the body, and a certain portion of it to that rest of the soul which is need. ful to repair the waste of our energies-we claim the rest, whether it be the first day or the seventh day of the week, without having enforced upon us the exposition of the divine law which is to be found in some of the publications of Subbatical Societies, teaching that, during six days, we must continue no right to meddle with that; it has no right to enin our secular employments, inasmuch as the command as strongly enjoins six days labor as the seventh ral duties of kindness and civility. I have a right

We ask to be left free to exercise our own judgments, to obey our own consciences, in this matter. require me to take it off, what is that to me? In obe We believe the only Lawgiver, whose authority is dience to that, and to another law, I should probably supreme above us, is God. We believe that the take off my hat, on going into your house; but has o ly Court, whose interpretations of the law we are the legislature a right to require it? If you go into to receive without question, and to obey without the Catholic church, and attempt to wear your hat, hesitation, is conscience. And, therefore, when you will probably have it removed by the officers of conscience has interpreted to us the requirements the church. Our troops in Mexico were made to of the divine law, we protest against the inter- uncover their heads, and bend their knees, before the ference of another tribunal in the requirement of elevated host, in conformity to Catholic prejudices; an action which God's law, under the interpre- and the very men and the very religious presses tation of our consciences, forbids. Here, we think, which are the loudest in advocacy of the Sabbath we stand upon the broad ground of natural right, regulations, were equally loud in condemnation of We think that, let the Constitution be what it may, that act, as gross idolatry on the part of our soldiers, let the statute be what it may, let judicial precedent and as rank despotism, which it is vain to attempt to be what it may, we have a right, by reason of our justify by any of the laws of military discipline, on human nature, by reason of our equal human na- the part of the generals. If, then, even military ture with all other men, to claim and exercise this discipline cannot justify it; if the prejudices of the liberty of conscience

but we affirm that it is our duty; we affirm that, as true liege subjects of the King of Heaven, we have much less can your free Constitution authorize civil no right to submit our consciences to the control of our fellow-subjects in this matter. To admit of control in this matter, is to be guilty of high treason against the sovereignty of Heaven. We have no more right to do it, than the lieges of Queen Victoria have a right to deference, the question arises, what right has any acknowledge the authority of one another to reverse body to make a preference between the Jew and Sev an act of Parliament, or to require conduct contrary to the established law of the land. Infinitely stronger, indeed, is the contrast, in the present case, than in that which, for the sake of illustration, I have for a moment cited. It is our duty always to do that which we believe God enjoins. We may not say that we will do that duty, subject to the will and pleasure of our representatives in General Court as- wish to hear, or the prayer in which you wish sembled. To my mind, nothing is clearer than that join; for I may be in the next street, or half a mile, the absolute right of a free conscience grows neces- or two miles from your meeting-house; but because sarily out of the truth, that we owe obedience to the mere knowledge of my act of desecration of this God alone, in this universe. That no other being day is troublesome to you, and prevents your exerhas the right to control us, is necessarily the result cising your devotional feelings as you wish to exerof the proposition, that this one Being has the right. cise them. Therefore, you say, it is right to forbid There can be no concurrent jurisdiction, where there my working on the first day of the week. My devois not absolute certainty of concurrent judgments, tional feelings should be respected as much as yours; concurrent desires and wills. If, then, your will and now I want you to lie by on the seventh day of representation of that will to me absolutely concurs up our Quaker brethren, who have two Sundays in with the representation which my conscience makes of God's will to me, -then it matters not whether every week, but they have two days of public assemyou claim legislative power over me; for it is only bling for religious worship. They say, 'We come claiming that I shall do what I think is right to do together on first day, and get along very well, be-

If, on the other hand, your will conflicts with my day, we find the carriages rattling along the streets, sense of right,-if the will the legislature has set we hear the hammers busy in the shops, we see the forth is not the same as the will of God as conscience ploughs driving through the soil in the fields, and represents it to me,-then I must choose between we are continually annoyed and molested. We have the two: I must do that which I believe God re- as good a right as you to be quiet. We have as good quires, or I must do that which you require, though a right to be free from this continual din of secular believe God forbids it. Now, which must I do? employments on our days of religious worship; and I put it to your common sense, to your natural in- you must therefore make a law, that, as our days of atinet; which must I do? Which will you do? A meeting are sometimes fourth day, and sometimes friend very salemnly admonished me not to be pres- fifth day, there shall be no secular employments on ent at this convention, not to be seconding the evil either of these days.' Then in come some of our machinations of him who was here, addressing the newly-arrived citizens from Tunis or Constantinople, people, from week to week. I asked him, whether where they have lately abolished their slave markets I was to be guided by his convictions of duty, or by and slavery, eager to sit down amidst a free people, mine. Sometimes, he said, men are mistaken in where slavery was never known or tolerated, -cager to their convictions of duty; they think that to be enjoy our free institutions, and our liberty of conright, which in reality is wrong. But, said I, think-science. They worship on Friday, and it is a great ing as I do, which must I do,—that which I think annoyance to them, when they turn their faces to-God requires, or that which I think God forbids; wards Mecca, and say, God is God, and Mahomet that which I believe is right, or that which I believe is his prophet,' to have somebody driving between is wrong. But you may think it is right, and yet it them and the object of their gaze, with his merchanis not right, said he. Must I then do what I believe to dize or his load of wood. They don't like to see the be wrong? No, he could not say that I must do shops open on that day; and so you must forbid all that; as if I could avoid doing either one or the work on the sixth day of the week. Then we have other; but, really, I do not see any road between Sundays from Wednesday morning, not ending till the two. He said that I must not do wrong, though Sunday night; and if we will examine closely, there he was not quite ready to admit that I might do may be some, and if anywhere, it might be so here, what I believed to be right; as if the keenest and where the oppressed of all other nations come for most delicate edge of metaphysics could any where refuge, who worship on Monday or Tuesday, and slip in between the two to find a joint. The case, they must be accommodated; and so the best way to my mind, is perfectly clear. I must either re- is to declare all secular employments to be wrong, nounce my allegiance to God, or I must maintain and to punish them by imprisonment or fine, on eny

my absolute right to a free conscience. my absolute right to a free conscience.

But it is said, You must exercise your rights in of fools in good exrnest. due subordination to the respective rights of your neighbors. If you believe that one day is just as thing like harmony with present legislation, and good as another, still you must not infringe the right that is, to say that, however valuable conscience is, of another man to worship God, without molestation in itself, it must be surrendered, to granfy the feelor distinction from your secular callings. You must ings of the majority. How large a majority wish for not go into the field or the workshop, because it is this? There are a great many, who do not wish a offensive to his feelings. Well, if you will appeal law restraining the individual rights on this subject, to me on this ground, on the ground of my yielding but who, at the same time, do not care much about my admitted right on account of the prejudices and it, and acquiesce in the present laws. They do no feelings of my neighbors and friends, I will enter- care enough about it to change the existing laws, tain the appeal, and consider how far I can consis- but would rather prefer no prohibition. Have you tently, in regard to the principle involved, pay that right to count them as a part of your majority? I deference. I do not insist upon it, that I am bound know it is generally done. Therefore I think it is always to exercise the rights which I have. I have that we have a right to make an appeal to the grea the right to do many things, which I am willing not body of the people, and show them the reasonable to do at certain times. But when my right is ques- ness of our demand. Besides, whenever you take tioned, it seems to me that the question takes a this ground, you are pushing your Sabbath argumen somewhat different aspect. When you come to me, against the rocks on the other shore. If you escape and say that it is lawful for the legislature of the unconstitutional legislation, if you admit the right land to forbid me to do any thing which will offend of the majority to prescribe a day of rest, or for rethe prejudices of my neighbors, the legislature hav- ligious worship, then, if the party holding the ma ing no right to do this, I shall protest against the en- jority should wish the seventh, sixth, fifth, fourth actment of such a statute. I shall demand its repeal, if enacted, and demand it both upon the ground and then all the sanctity of the Sabbath is gone. I of my natural rights, and upon the ground of the is a mere political religion. Political majorities are

unconstitutionality of this kind of legislation over made, forsooth, the commentators upon God's law,

us. The Constitution having guarantied to us the right of conscience, they have no power to confer privileges, or to impose penalties or restrictions upon any man, or any class of men, on account of their pinions. Is is constitutional to forbid, under paine nd penalties, fine or imprisonment, what I believe God requires at my hand, or permits me to do? It I think it my right, or perhaps even my duty, to go into my office or shop, the legislature says, 'You shall not do it.' I come forward, and plead conscience. The legislature tramples my appeal to the

dust. Has it any right to do so?

There is brought up what may be termed the 'p' ice argument'; that we must have some regula tions to preserve good order in society. You must consent to forego your rights, in this particular, it is said; you must surrender your conscience, for the religious worship. But which of us must do that Why must you ask me to yield more than your selves? Paul's doctrine was, "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak.' You who As we have, in the Call which has been read this are confident in your strength, you who are the ma morning, announced our perfect willingness that jority, who have the public sentiment, who have the believes to be right; as we have announced that it stition on your side, can you not bear our infirmity, so as to let us have the peculiar privilege, if an concede to others. We only claim, that what we Can you count consciences? Can you count moral believe to be our duty, we may do without moles- principles? Can you count the impulses of the heart, the faculties of the soul, the multitudinou If you can, you may count majorities in cases of conscience. I am the majority, and you are the majority, in every question of conscience. I am the majority, when the question is to be decided concerning my conscience; you are the majority, when it is concerning yours. Can you speak of ballots and ballot right to work, without being exposed to the penal- boxes, of the ayes and noes of the legislative hall, ties of human enactments. We claim the right to against this right of individual conscience? It stands too high for legislative power to reach ap to it.

But I must come back to the question of me favor, a yielding in deference to the feelings and prejudices of our fellow-men. The legislature has force what are sometimes called 'the imperfect' moto put on my hat when I walk into your parlor, and sit down there. Though the laws of etiquette may surrounding multitudes, and that, too, when the Moreover, we not only claim that this is our right, reasons for the policy were so strong as in the case legislation to enforce sabbatical observances on the people, on the ground of deference to prejudices, or

on any other ground you choose to put it on. If we fall back from this ground, then, of mer cuth Day Baptists, and the First Day worshipper, and those who esteem every day alike? If I have as good right to be protected in my worship as you in yours, we will suppose I am a Jew. I am compelled, by your law, to rest on the first day of the week. My working disturbs your meditation; not that I make a clamor, which interrupts the preaching you concurs with God's will,-and if your the week, that I may worship in quiet. Then come cause everybody is still; but on fourth day or fifth

third, or second day, it has a right to prescribe that

on your right of conscience; you may warship just as you will, on the seventh day, the fifth day, orther fourth day, but on the first day, we require you not to work. You need not come to our meeting-house, to engage in our worship; you may worship at your own time and place, and we do not impose any pealty at all upon you for that.' Indeed! suppose that I entertain opinions differing from yours; and now I say to you, that if you will not conform to my notions, if you will not come where I think you ought, and listen to the sermon and the prayer, then I shall require of you to pay the penalty of the wages of ten.

Christian Sabbath. Their ideas are semi-pagan, and their spirit is alien from the elements of pure reposes any end their spirit is alien from the elements of pure reposes of the second order. Many of them are possessed of fine intellects, but somewhat crazed, just for the want of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a real finith in God's revelation. They resemble a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a storm. To them, a quiet religious Sabbath is income where it is a sea without a below. They real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a torm of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a storm. To them, a quiet religious Sabbath is intellects, but somewhat crazed, just for the want of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a torm of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a torm of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a torm of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a torm of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a torm of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelation. They resemble a torm of a firm regulating power,—a real faith in God's revelati require of you to pay the penalty of the wages of ten days in every year. That is the fine that I impose of plensure, more than lovers of God.' Surely, upon you, and you protest that it is wicked and un-constitutional, and that it is contrary to the rights of evil with good. conscience. And so you turn round, and make me pay the wages of fifty-two days' labor in every year, and call it perfectly right. The Jew, who is comof Brotherly Love; and in describing his entrance of Brotherly Love; and in describing his entrance pelled to lie by on the first day of the week, is losing into a church, says, 'The passages about the door one sixth part of the entire working period of his way were crowded with those anxious to catch one sixth part of the entire working period of his way were crowden with those analyses existence. So, too, with the Seventh Day Baptist; shows intellect causes the world to hold its breath in existence. So, too, with the Seventh Day Dapher, he loses one sixth part of his whole working time. You demand, not a tithe, but a sixth part of his substance,—for what is his substance but the result of bis labor? To demand that one sixth part of his bis labor? To demand that one sixth part of his better use of it.—Anti-Slavery Bugle. time shall be sacrificed, is the same as to say that one sixth part of his earnings, of his income, of his property, of his means of subsistence and usefulness, shall be sacrificed;—a pretty heavy tax, I think, upon difference of religious opinion.—In the case of letter is not in the best taste. It is too long, and rethe man who believes all days alike, it amounts to capitulates with too much minuteness the flattering remarks which his friends have, in their zeal and devotion, poured into his ears.—Northampton Courier not quite so large a proportion, although the same amount of actual time, it amounts to one seventh, instead of one sixth. Or it may be one sixth of his time, too. He may think that the law of distribuor six to-day, and none to-morrow. It may be that he thinks we ought to distribute our labor and rest over all the days of the week, as we distribute our taking of food. He may think that to take twentyfour consecutive hours of rest is as unnatural as to take six consecutive meals in one day; and that it Sandwie is as unreasonable to go six days without the usual rest, as to go all one day without the usual nourishment. He may be in the wrong, but he is sincere in it. In obedience to his law, therefore, he will abstain from bodily activity in each one of the seven days; and, of course, he too loses a sixth part of the time, or even more than that, if he believes a larger

proportion of the time is necessary for rest. In fact, this subbatical institution imposes upon the majority, who do not agree with its principles, a very to encourage and protect their domestic institu heavy pecuniary fine, to say nothing of the infringetend to confine myself to the hurtfulness of prescrib- drew. ing rules and regulations concerning any day of the

But, in some of the States, they make a discrimination between certain classes of dissentients from the the symbol when placed erect. are your conscientious convictions upon the time of the Sabbath.' So the laws are made in New Jersey, and perhaps in some other States, discriminating between the Seventh Day Baptists and others; permitting them, and I suppose the Jews will be included, but forbidding others, to labor on the first day. You have observed your Sabbath, they say, and the profess you have a right to work on our Sabbath. and perhaps in some other States, discriminating betherefore you have a right to work on our Sabbath, ground of right. We say, you have no more right to confer the privilege upon the Jew, or the Seventh Day Baptist, than upon the first day Baptist. You have no right to confer such privileges upon anybody. It is undoubtedly a compromise; and yet it is the compromise which wrong is always ready to make to right,—a compromise in detail, while the principle is tenaciously held. But seconds the seconds after the municipal guards had ceased firing, some of the citizens, exclaimed, 'They killed my brother at the Palais Royal, and I in turn must kill one of them: 'A National Guard, standing by him, immediately said, 'Remember if you do kill one, you will also have caused the death of a brother or 'These sublime words at once extinguished every feeling of revenge. principle is tenaciously held. But, secondly, that ry feeling of revenge. strikes the argument of deference entirely aside.

The Poor King.—Louis Philippe has in the Eng
They say, we must not annoy the First Day Worstrikes the argument of deference entirely aside. They say, we must not annoy the First Day Worshippers; and yet, if 'we will only worship on the seventh day, we may annoy them as much as we please. If we will only agree to be idle one day of the week, they don't care which day it is. Is there not rank absurdity in that kind of reasoning, if reasoning it can be called? Does it not show that the soning it can be called? Does it not show that the argument has no foundation but in prejudice and in bigotry?

For these reasons, we condemn all subbatical legislation; for these reasons, we ask its abrogation.

From the Boston Christian Reflector

GREAT CONSTERNATION. In the central part of Boston, there is a large building, capable of holding about fifteen hundred persons, very commodious for public meetings; a place where Theodore Parker, the Transcendentalist, philosophizes on Sunday mornings, where the Handel and Haydn Society hold their concerts on Sunday evenings, and where Conventions meet la France? on various occasions. As we were passing by it a few evenings since, we observed a group of young men at the door, and stepped in a few minutes to learn what was going on. A considerable assem-bly were gathered, and were listening to a speak er on the platform uttering himself with gre hemence, while he was graphically depicting the 'great consternation' which had recently spread through this community, affecting both church and state, causing the clergy to become pale with fear, and professors of religion in all denominations to tremble in view of the approaching changes. We een pondering the events of the late revolution in France, and began to wonder whether the speaker was referring to the convulsions of that agitated country. But no! he was describing the actual condition of things at home,—the public feel-ing of New England. ing of New England.

been engaged in conversation with many persons during the day, both in the city and out of it, and had met no one whose equanimity had been disturbed in any way, nor had we heard the least sugturbed in any way, nor had we heard the least suggestion of startling intelligence. We were truly amazed, and wished to ask the question, of some knowing one, 'What can the man mean?' Is the speaker insane? Have we lost our senses? Is there some awful catastrophe about to burst upon us? These questions came and went with electric speed; and ere long, we found ourselves respiring freely, when it came out that the cause of all this extreme excitement of heaven and earth was the meeting of the Anti-Sabbath Convention!!

We had heard before in our lifetime that 'there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous;' but had never met an illustration of it so queer

but had never met an illustration of it so queer

and striking.

Really, it was enough to move the springs of pity in the heart of any philanthropist, to look at Mr. Garrison and his associates on that platform. In the features of all of them, there was an aspect of benignity, blended with a sharp expression of fa-naticism. These people live in a world of their own. They fancy themselves to be the prime movers of society. They give tone to public opin-ion. They couch the major of the contract of own. They fancy themselves to be the prime movers of society. They give tone to public opinion. They touch the springs of social destiny. The world holds its breath, and waits with awe to listen to their oracles. They are born to be moral sovereigns, God-made kings, to root up and pull down, to change times, statutes and lawa.' They have come to 'create all things new.' They wave over chaos the magic wand of reform. They drive the trimental ear of human progress.

The steamship Mississippi, which arrived at Bostingsphal car of human progress.

In all their madness, there is 'method.' They are In all their madness, there is 'method.' They are like some persons in insane asylums, who imagine themselves to be kings and queens, and all their words are in consistent keeping with that pleasing dream. They ought to be treated kindly, and remembered in the prayers of good men; not that they can do much barm to others, but that their home as invalids.

and are to prescribe what day is sacred, and what day is secular!

But, we are told, 'Oh, you are only required to abstain from work on the first day of the week; you may worship when you please. We do not intringe on your right of conscience; you may worship just on your right of conscience; you may worship just on the large of the first day of the week; without a Bible, without a gospel, and their ngitated hearts know not the sweet, bland rest of a Christian Sabbath. Their ideas are semi-pagan, the large of the first with a large first day of the first with a large first day of the week; who had not intringe to the large first day of the week; you want to be a large first day of the week; you want to

Mr. Clay a Candidate by his own Consent.

A Portrait .- Howitt's Journal for February, just time, too. He may think that the law of distribu-tion is not four meals to-day, and two to-morrow—slavery advocate. If the English artist has done her no more than justice, she has a face of rare sweet ness and beauty of expression. But limners will flatter sometimes. Never having seen the lady, we cannot say whether Mr. Linton is amenable to this charge in the present instance.—Boston Transcript.

A letter from Jona. S. Green, a missionary in the

"My dear Sir,—At our monthly concert of prayer this morning, for the enslaved of the United States and other lands,' &c.

We should not be surprised if the religious balance of trade were shortly to turn against us, bring-ing with it an importation of missionaries from lands now called heathen, to convert American slavehold-ers. It is to be hop-d they may not be excluded by that tariff of prohibition which the slave States have imposed upon speech, thought and the press,

We find the following in the Univers :- "Two we not the following in the Univers:—'Two days back, as the Archbishop of Paris was returning to the archi-episcopal palace, he found some National. We denounce it, even if you assume the perfect truth and justice of the opinions upon which perfect truth and justice of the opinions upon which it is based, as to the first day of the week. The question, whether one day is more sacred than another, will come up in another resolution, and I intend to confine myself to the hurtfulness of prescribed and yourselves. The National Guards then with-

A tree of liberty was planted yesterday in the Place du Pantheon. A great crowd was present, and loud cries of 'Vive la Republique!' greeted popular faith, and certain other classes. They say, We will allow you to rest on the seventh day of the week, and to work on the first day, if, indeed, such evening, the houses in the neighborhood were illustrated by crief the recognition of the sevening A ledy of this city, upon a visit in Kentucky,

Sublime Sentiment .- In the Place du Carrousel,

Poverty of Louis Philippe -General de Chabannes, aid-de-camp to Louis Philippe, has addressed a letter to the Journal des Debats, denying that his ex-Majesty had purchased an estate in England. So far from being able to make such an acquisition, Louis Philippe,' says the General, 'lives in the greatest distress at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold.'

In a letter to a friend, dated March 1st, and published in the Courrier des Etats Unis, Lamartine says: 'For seven days, I have hardly had breathing time. I have passed three without ceasing to harangue and combat in the midst of 60,000 men more rangue and commat in the indust of 50,000 men more agitated than the waves of the sea, but it was a sea of fire and of iron. God has protected me; may he now protect the mother of ideas and great hearts—

The Germans in New York have subscribed \$2000 in behalf of the revolutionary movements in Germany, and to aid the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the recent struggles.

Murder in New Haven .- A man by the name Aurder in Acto Haven.—A man by the Annual Parkhurst was brutally murdered about 11 o'clock Sunday morning, in a house of ill fame in New Haven, by a Portuguese named Yearmans, who perpetrated the foul deed by beating his victim with a bed post. He has been arrested.

The election in the city of Mexico took place o Sunday, the 2nd ult. Every thing went off quiet-ly. The American troops, agreeably to orders, marched out at eight in the morning, by the Person gate, leaving only the proper guard. They remainon of things at home,—the public feelngland.
ed till after the polls were closed, at three o'clock.
The Watch Tower of Jalapa is crowded with in
teresting intelligence in relation to Santa Anna's departure. He was overwhelmed with courtesies on
the part of Col. Hughes and our officers, which he
teripment de former the proper guard. In every color,
the was overwhelmed with courtesies on
the part of Col. Hughes and our officers, which he
teripment de former the proper guard. In every color,
the was overwhelmed with courtesies on reciprocated as far as was in his power. He was evidently deeply touched by the respect paid to him

A Difficult Case .- The Quakers in Virginia seen

A Difficult Case.—The Quakers in Yingina stobe placed in a peculiar relation to the laws of Virginia. The yearly meeting at Baltimore, to which they belong, has charged all its members to educate the free colored people. The laws of Virginia forbid it; and the Friends have addressed a memorial to the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, sking, liberty to pursue the advice of their yearly asking liberty to pursue the advice of their yearly

The steamship Mississippi, which arrived at Botton on Saturday, sailed from Norfolk March 7, 1847 for the coast of Mexico, where she remained about

VOLUME XVIII.-NO.18

NEW BOOKS.

OR SALE at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 21 Cornhill, viz.
The Liberty Bell for 1848. A few copies remain.

The Liberty Bell for 1848. A few copies remain.
Life of Wm. W. Brown, 2nd Edition, with addition, all matter and new engravings. Price, bound, 37
1-2 cts.—in paper covers, 25 cts.

Mr. Shackford's Appeal in regard to the War with Mexico.—12 1-2 cts.

Mr. Shackford's Appeal in regard to the War with Mexico.—12 1-2 cts.

Position and Duties of the North, with regard to 2h very. By Andrew P. Peabody.—5 cts.

Wm. W. Brown's Lecture before the Ladies' Ami Slavery Society in Salem.—5 cts.

Six Months at Graefenberg. By Henry C. Wright \$1.00.

\$1,00.

Dick Crowninshield the Assassin, and Zachary Tay. Dick Crowniushield the Assassin, and Zachary Taylor the Soldier; the Difference between them, In Henry C. Wright—3 cts. single, 25 cts. per deep. Also—First Day Sabbath not of Diving Appendment. By Henry C. Wright—16 cts. Archbishop Whately on the Sabbath Question—5

DR. JONAS W. CHAPMAN.

OF unrivalled reputation as a THOMSONIAN PHYSICIAN in this city, may be consuled daily at his office, Temple street, second door from Cambridge street. ambridge street.

Dr. C. having been many years associated with

Dr. Samuel Thomson, the discoverer and founder of the system of medical practice which bear in of the system of medical practice which bear in name, has nad signal opportunities of perfecting himself in this important and popular science, and is now attending physician in many families which Dr. Thomson introduced his principles and putchice of medicine from twenty to forty years succ. During his long experience as a Physician, Dr. C. has been called to attend many cases which had buffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the Challes of the control o

buffled the skul of the most eliminat physician of the Old School, and numerous patients can be con-sulted on application at the office.

Midwiffer is peculiarly successful under this treatment, and the mother that has been treated in MIDWIFERV is peculiarly successful under this treatment, and the mother that has been treated and the new systems, is always ready in give her testimony in favor of the new, and speak the old mineral practice.

THE NEW MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT at the corner of Cambridge and Temple streets, is constantly supplied with all the regetable reasein which are contained in Thomson's Materia Matin.

The ANTI-SCORBUTIC SYRUP, for serofulca

ffections;
The RENOVATING PILLS, for nervoluments dizziness and costiveness; and
The VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE, for indi-

gestion,
Are medicines that need but a single trial to establish their value. Office, recollect, is at the Corner of Cambridge and Temple streets.

Jan. 24

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 bd knap-street, near Cambridge-street. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommendate with Board and Lodging those who may favo him with their patronage. He respectfully selicits share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terrs no erate.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLCTHING STORE No. 56 Union st., . . Bostos. JOHN WRIGHT

KEEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING. Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing. Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 is

MEDICATED INHALATION. IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITE ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. FROST CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 57 Cambridge Street, BOSTON,

WHERE he treats the above Complaints by new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the sausaing effects of continued taking of parcs, but received medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, that the healthy parts of the system need not be feeted and sickened by the curative remedy, that giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leave nature to pursue its true course. Patients out of city are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of their ca plaints, the symptonis, age, habits of living, occution, &c. Address Post Paid-advice gratis,

Note.—The most prevalent of all disease anciles to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may getenly be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not log since made, it appears that upwards of oxymeans AND FIFTY THOUSAND die annual Complaints. TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. 1yos novi9

'THE ORIGINAL STORE.'

### THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO No. 198 Washington street,

(Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) BOSTON,

AS been in operation for five years.—Originaled for the sole purpose of buying and selling Test and Coffees, and nothing else; it has met with assignmental. and Collees, and nothing else; it has met main ampled success. Purchasing whole chops alon and selling for ca-h only, at a small advance of pound, they were enabled to make better selection and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusive in the trade. As a general rule there is

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED!

in purchasing of us. We will sell 5 lts. good Black Tea, for \$1.25
5 lts. superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor.) 1.25
5 lts. good Green Tea, (Oolong flavor.) 1.25
5 lts. good strong Young Hyson, 2.20
5 lts. delicious Green Tea,
Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for st.

BÉTIER TEA. All our Teas are packed in a style st.

culiarly our own, in half pound to ten pound pets ges, comprising over 50 different kinds and labell, with our own label, duly copy-righted, to ceantrif which is forgery.

Achowe, a SATIVE CHINAMAN, who has he may years experience in Canton, (his native place,) is this business, will be found at the Company War-house, directing and superintending the packet, and will be happy to have his friends call as him. which is forgery.

DO OUR AIM IS AL TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASH Any person, by enclosing the money in a leist in presence of a postmaster, and sending by said will have the Teas carefully packed and forwards as directed.

Orders sent through express men, answered with the same care as on a personal application, and sub-An exclusive agent for the sale of our Test, sile be appointed in each town in New England, by application to the Company, in Boston, postage paid. promptness.

AGENTS.

REDDING & CO., Preprieter.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK. MAN-MIDWIFERY EXPOSED, and the Electric acted. By Samuel Gregory, A.M. Fifty large detay pages—price 25 cts. For sole at 25, Cornhill.

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS.

SOME Thoughts on the most Christian use of the Sunday. A Sermon preached at the Melodeon, as Sunday, Jan. 30, by Theodore Parker. Price, is cents.

Sunday, Jan. 30, by Theodore 1200 cents.

Pious Frauds: or the admissions of the Cherk Pious Frauds: or the admissions of the Cherk Reins Frauds: or the Bible. By Packi Pillsbury. Price 10 ccnts.

Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fogitive Slav written by himself. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Just published, and for sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill, where may also be had Mr Priner selection work on the History of the Bible.

April 7th. April 7th.

WM. W. BROWN! A FUGITIVE SLAVE! FOR sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered before the Femsle Anti-Slavery Society of Sales, Lyceum Hall, Nov. 14, 1847, by W.m. W. Brown, Fugitive Slave—5 cents single, 50 cents a dosso, siles and sales a

AT THE ANT ROBERT relating to the to be directed, ITERMs be made with serbing, \$20 mg ten dollars, if ITADVENTI neeted three et 100.

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North Carolina, i look upon a station on the example amost who often a most who often a most who he apprehended be apprehended by the exil in existence, evil in existence, apt to perish in capt to perish in cap